Second Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1814.

Having been favored with the loan of a tolerably regular feries of the Times Newspaper, for Auguft and September and extending up to the 19th of October, and having alfo been permitted to avail ourselves of a fet of Franckfort Journals, for November and the beginning of December, which have been forwarded to this Presidency by the Vestal; we have felected for immediate publication as claiming our firft attention, both from its intereft and importance, Lord Wellington's Official difpatches of the capture of St. Sebastian's and fome fubsequent dispatches respecting events of almoft equal importance.—We have alfo felected fome Extracts from the lateft Englifh Newspapers in our pofsession,

The Speech of the Prince Regent at the Meeting of Parliament on the 4th of November, is given at length in the Franckfort Journals, but as we underftand it is to be publifhed in this day's Gazette, we have not translated it, and fhall defer for the prefent the publication of it in the Courier.

We have haftily perused all the Papers and Journals now lent to us, and will endeavour to prefent our Readers in our regular paper of Saturday, with translations of all the moft intereffing News in the Franckfort Journals and additional Extracts from the Times Newspaper.

We underftand that the lateft accounts from Constantinople mention, that after a great deal of previous hesitation on the part of Buonaparte, he had ultimately agreed to a congrefs for the purpofe of arranging the terms of a General Peace; and that he had named Caulin-court as his Minifter on this important occasion. It is also faid that Lord Wellesley would be appointed on the part of Great Britain.

We are alfo informed that, arrangements had at laft been made for introducing Mr. Canning into the Council of the prefent Administration, and that he would be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Castlereagh Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 14, 1813.

Major Hare has arrived at this office with dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, of which the following are copies:—

Lezaca, Sept. 2, 1813.

MY LORD,—The fire againft the fort of San Sebastian was opened on the 26th of August, and directed against the towers which flanked the curtain on the eastern face, against the [illegible] bastion on the south-eastern angle, and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Graham had directed that an establishment should be formed on the island of Santa Clara, which was effected on the night of the 26th; and the enemy's detachment on that island were made prisoners. Captain Cameron, of the 9th, had the command of the detachment which effected this operation, and Sir Thomas Graham particularly applauds his conduct, and that of Captain Henderson, of the royal engineers.

The conduct of Lieut. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of the royal navy, who commanded the boats, was highly meritorious, as likewise that of Lieutenant Bell, of the royal marines.

All that it was deemed practicable to carry into execution, in order to facilitate the approach to the breaches before made in the wall of the town, having been effected on the 30th of August, and another breach having been made at the termination of the curtain, the place was stormed at 11 o'clock in the day on the 31st and carried. The loss on our side has been severe. Lieut. Gen. Sir James Leith, who had joined the army only two days before, and Major Generals Oswald and Robinson were unfortunately wounded in the breach; and Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, was killed by a musket-ball at the mouth of the trenches. In this officer, and in Lieutenant Colonel Crawford, of the 9th regiment, his Majesty's ser- has sustained a serious loss.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham's report of this operation, in which your Lordship will observe, with pleasure, another distinguished instance of the gallantry and perseverance of his Majesty's officers and troops, under the most trying difficulties.

All reports concur in praise of the conduct of the detachment from the 10th Portuguese brigade, under Major Snodgrass, which crossed the river Urumea, and stormed the breach on the right, under all the fire which could be directed upon them from the Castle and Town.

The garrison retired to the Castle, leaving about 270 prisoners in our hands; and I hope that I shall soon have the pleasure to inform your Lordship that we have possession of that post.

Since the fire against St, Sebastian had been recommenced, the enemy had drawn the greatest part of their force to the camp of Urogne, and there was every reason to believe, that they would make an attempt to relieve the place.

Three divisions of the 4th Spanish army, commnaded by General Don Manuel Freyre, occupied the heights of San Marcial, and the town of Irun, by which the approach to San Sebastian, by the high road, was covered and protected, and they were supported by the 1st division of British infantry, under Major General Howard, and Major-Gen. Lord Aylmer's brigade, on their left, and in the rear of Irun; and by Gen. Longa's division encamped near the Sierra de Aya, in rear of their right. In order to secure them still further, I moved two brigades of the 4th division, on the 30th, to the Convent [illegible] one of which (General Ross [illegible] tenant General the Honourable [illegible] Cole, moved up the same day to [illegible] Aya, and the other, on the morning [illegible] 31st, leaving the 9th Portuguese brigade [illegible] the heights between the Convent and Ve[illegible] and Lezaca.

Major-General Inglis's brigade of the 7th division was moved on the 30th to the bridge of Lezaca; and I gave orders for the troops in the Puertos of Echalar, Zugarramurdi, and Maya, to attack the enemy's weakened posts in front of those positions.

The enemy crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and destroyed the bridge on the high road, before day light on the morning of the 31st, with a very large force, with which they made a most desperate attack along the whole front of the position of the Spanish troops on the heights of San Marcial. They were driven back, some of them even across the river, in the most gallant ftyle, by the Spanish troops, whose conduct was equal to that of any troops that I have ever seen engaged; and the attack having been frequently repeated, was upon every occasion defeated with the same gallantry and determination. The course of the riva being immediately under the heights on the French side, on which the enemy had placed a considerable quantity of cannon, they were enabled to throw a bridge across the river, about three quarters of a mile above the high road, over which in the afternoon, they marched again a considerable body, which, with those who had crossed the fords, made another desperate attack upon the Spanish positions. This was equally beat back; and at length finding all their efforts on that side fruitless, the enemy took advantage of the darkness of a violent storm to retire their troops from this front entirely.

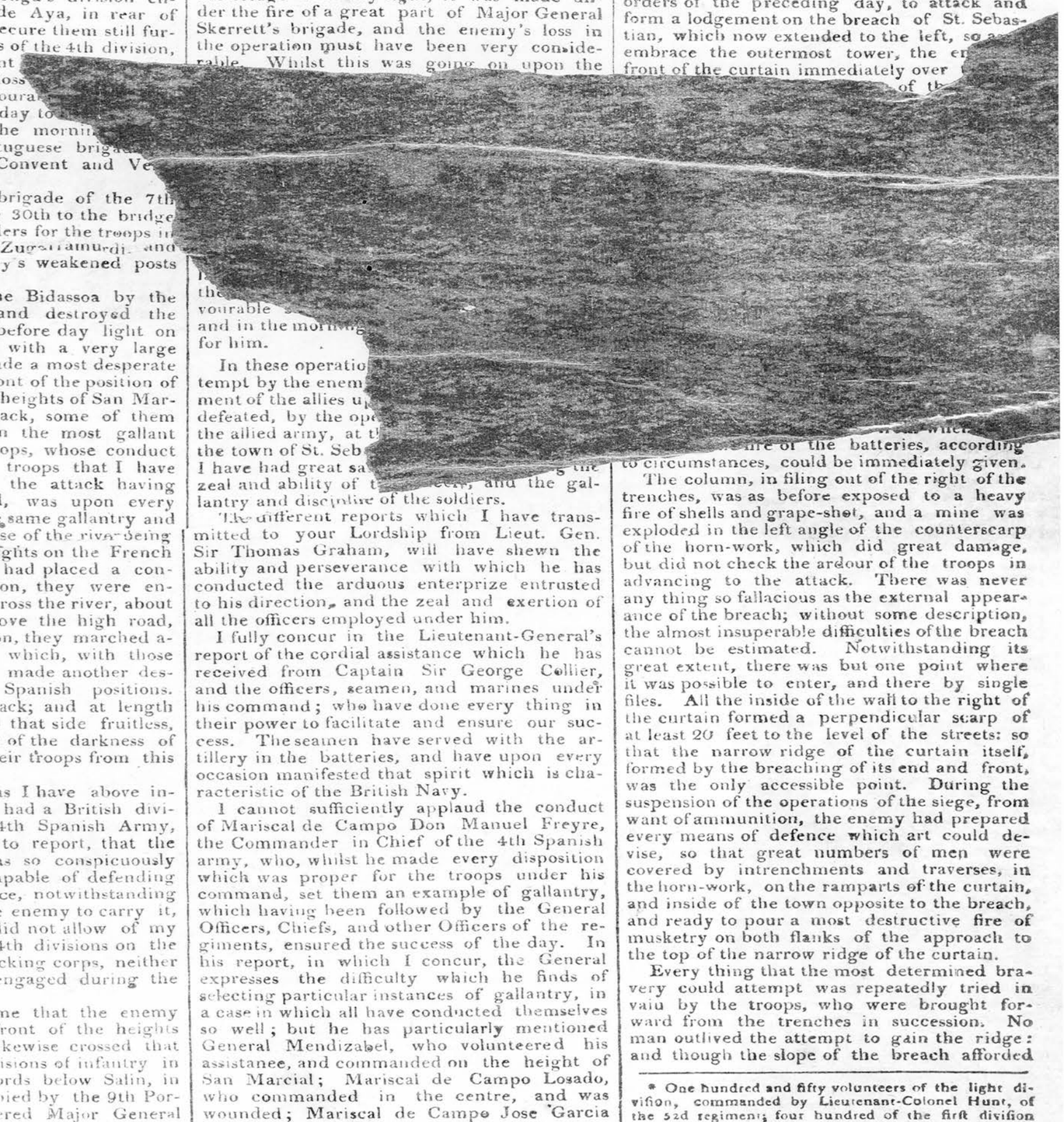
Notwithstanding that, as I have above informed your Lordship, I had a British division on each flank of the 4th Spanish Army, I am happy to be able to report, that the conduct of the latter was so conspicuously good, and they were so capable of defending their post without assistance, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the enemy to carry it, that finding the ground did not allow of my making use of the 1st or 4th divisions on the flanks of the enemy's attacking corps, neither of them were in the least engaged during the action.

Nearly at the same time that the enemy crossed the Bidassoa in front of the heights of San Marcial, they likewise crossed that river with about three divisions of infantry in two columns, by the fords below Salin, in front of the position occupied by the 9th Portuguese brigade. I ordered Major General Inglis to support this brigade with that of the 7th division under his command; and as soon as I was informed of the course of the enemy's attack, I sent to Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Dalhousie to request that he would likewise move towards the Bidassoa, with the 7th division, and to the light division, to support Major Gen. Inglis by every means in their power. Major Gen. Inglis found it impossible to maintain the heights between Lezaca and the Bidassoa, and he withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio, which he maintained.

In the mean time Major Gen. Kempt moved one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, by which he kept the enemy in check, and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Major General Inglis.

The enemy, however, having completely failed in their attempt upon the position of the Spanish army on the heights of San Marcial; and finding that Major Gen. Inglis had taken a position from whence they could not drive him; at the same time that it covered and protected the right of the Spanish army, and the approaches to San Sebastian by Oyarzun, and that their situation on the left of the Bidassoa was becoming at every moment more critical, retired during the night.

The fall of rain during the evening and night had so swollen the Bidassoa, that the rear of their column was obliged to cross at the bridge of Vera. In order to effect this object, they attacked the posts of Major Gen. Skerrett's brigade of the light division, at about 3 in the morning, both from the Puerto de Vera and from the left of the Bidassoa. Although the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to prevent entirely the passage of the bridge after day light, it was made under the fire of a great part of Major General Skerrett's brigade, and the enemy's loss in the operation must have been very considerable. Whilst this was going on upon the



[illegible] vourable [illegible] and in the morning [illegible] for him.

In these operatio[illegible] tempt by the enem[illegible] ment of the allies u[illegible] defeated, by the ope[illegible] the allied army, at t[illegible] the town of St. Seb[illegible] I have had great sa[illegible] zeal and ability of t[illegible], and the gallantry and discipline of the soldiers.

The different reports which I have transmitted to your Lordship from Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, will have shewn the ability and perseverance with which he has conducted the arduous enterprize entrusted to his direction, and the zeal and exertion of all the officers employed under him.

I fully concur in the Lieutenant-General's report of the cordial assistance which he has received from Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines under his command; who have done every thing in their power to facilitate and ensure our success. The seamen have served with the artillery in the batteries, and have upon every occasion manifested that spirit which is characteristic of the British Navy.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Mariscal de Campo Don Manuel Freyre, the Commander in Chief of the 4th Spanish army, who, whilst he made every disposition which was proper for the troops under his command, set them an example of gallantry, which having been followed by the General Officers, Chiefs, and other Officers of the regiments, ensured the success of the day. In his report, in which I concur, the General expresses the difficulty which he finds of selecting particular instances of gallantry, in a case in which all have conducted themselves so well; but he has particularly mentioned General Mendizabel, who volunteered his assistanee, and commanded on the height of San Marcial; Mariscal de Campo Losado, who commanded in the centre, and was wounded; Mariscal de Campo Jose Garcia de Paredes, the commanding officer of the artillery; Brigadiers Don Juan Dias Porlier, Don Jose Maria Espoleta, Don Stanislas Sanchez Salvador, the Chief of the Staff of the fourth army, and Don Antonio Roselly: and Colonels Fuentes Pita, the commanding Engineer, Don Juan Loarte, of the regiment de la Constitution, and Don Juan Uarte Mendia.

Major-General Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the seventh division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Colonel Mitchel, and the 68th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, covered the change of position by the troops from the heights between Bidassoa and Lezaca, to those of San Antonio; and these corps were distinguished.

Throughout these operations I have received every assistance from the Adjutant-General Major-General Pakenham, and the Quarter-Master-General Major-General Murray, and all the officers of the staff, and of my own family.

I transmit this dispatch by Major Hare, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General with this army, attached to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

P. S. I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the operations of the 31st ult. and 1st instant; and returns of the loss before San Sebastian from the 28th of July to the 31st of August.

Oyarzun, Sept. 1, 1813.

My Lord,—In obedience to your Lordship's orders of the preceding day, to attack and form a lodgement on the breach of St. Sebastian, which now extended to the left, so as embrace the outermost tower, the en[illegible] front of the curtain immediately over [illegible] of th[illegible]

[illegible] fire of the batteries, according to circumstances, could be immediately given.

The column, in filing out of the right of the trenches, was as before exposed to a heavy fire of shells and grape-shot, and a mine was exploded in the left angle of the counterscarp of the horn-work, which did great damage, but did not check the ardour of the troops in advancing to the attack. There was never any thing so fallacious as the external appearance of the breach; without some description, the almost insuperable difficulties of the breach cannot be estimated. Notwithstanding its great extent, there was but one point where it was possible to enter, and there by single files. All the inside of the wall to the right of the curtain formed a perpendicular scarp of at least 20 feet to the level of the streets: so that the narrow ridge of the curtain itself, formed by the breaching of its end and front, was the only accessible point. During the suspension of the operations of the siege, from want of ammunition, the enemy had prepared every means of defence which art could devise, so that great numbers of men were covered by intrenchments and traverses, in the horn-work, on the ramparts of the curtain, and inside of the town opposite to the breach, and ready to pour a most destructive fire of musketry on both flanks of the approach to the top of the narrow ridge of the curtain.

Every thing that the most determined bravery could attempt was repeatedly tried in vain by the troops, who were brought forward from the trenches in succession. No man outlived the attempt to gain the ridge: and though the slope of the breach afforded

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* One hundred and fifty volunteers of the light division, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, of the 52d regiment; four hundred of the firft divifion (confiftiog of two hundred of the brigades of Guards, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke; of one hundred of the light battalion, and one hundred of the line battalions of the King's German Legion), under Major Robertfon; and two hundred volunteers of the fourth divifion, under Major Rofe, of the 20th foot.

shelter from the enemy's musketry, yet still the nature of the stone rubbish prevented the great exertions of the engineers and working parties from being able to form a lodgement for the troops, exposed to the shells and grape from the batteries of the castle, as was particularly directed, in obedience to your Lordships instruction; and, at all events, a secure lodgement could never have been obtained without occupying a part of the curtain.

In this almost desperate state of the attack, after consulting with Colonel Dickson, commanding the royal artillery, I ventured to order the guns to be turned against the curtain. A heavy fire of artillery was directed against it; passing a few feet only over the heads of our troops on the breach, and was kept up with a precision of practice beyond all example. Meanwhile I accepted the offer of a part of Major General Bradford's Portuguese brigade to ford the river near its mouth. The advance of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, under Major Snodgrass, over the open breach, and across the river; and of a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel M'Bean, in support, was made in the handsomest style, under a very severe fire of grape. Major Snodgrass attacked, and finally carried the small breach on the right of the great one, and Lieuteuant Colonel M'Bean's detachment occupied the right of the great breach, I ought not to omit to mention, that a similar offer was made by the 1st Portuguese regiment of Brigadier General Wilson's brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Fearon, and that both Major-General Bradford, and Brigadier-General Wilson, had, from the beginning, urged most anxiously the employment of their respective brigades in the attack, as they had so large a share in the labour and fatigues of the right attack.

Observing now the effect of the admirable fire of the batteries against the curtain, though the enemy was so much covered, a great effort was ordered to be made to gain the high ridge at all hazards, at the same time that an attempt should be made to storm the horn-work. [illegible] to the lot of the 2d brigade of the [illegible]ision, under the command of Colonel [illegible]urable Charles [illegible]

[illegible] in the best style, and remaining long after his wound. Captain Jones succeeded to the command of the brigade, and conducted it with great ability.

Sir James Leith likewise particularizes Captain Taylor, 48th regiment, Brigade Major to the 1st brigade, and Lieutenant Le Blanc, of the 4th foot, who led the light infantry company of the regiment immediately after the forlorn hope, and is the only surviving officer of the advance.

Major General Robinson unites his testimony of Captains Williamson and Jones, and Lieutenant Le Blanc, above mentioned. He likewise commends highly Captain Livesay, who succeeded to the command of the 47th foot, on Major Kelly's being killed, and kept it till wounded, when the command devolved on Lieutenant Power, who ably performed the duty; as also Captain Pilkington, who succeeded to the command of the 59th on Captain Scott's being killed, and retained it till wounded, when the command of that battalion fell to Captain Halford, who led it with great credit, and also Brevet Major Anwyll, Brigade Major of the 2d brigade.

Major General Hay having now the command of the 5th division, mentions in terms of great praise the excellent conduct of Major General Spry, commanding the Portuguese brigade, and the very distinguished gallantry of Colonel de Regoa, and the 15th Portuguese regiment, under his command, and of Colonel M'Crae, with the 3d Portuguese regiment; and Major General Spry mentions in terms of high praise, Lieutenant Colonel Hill, commanding the 8th Cacadores, and Major Charles Stuart Campbell, commanding the 3d regiment, in Colonel M'Crae's absence on general duty; and he expresses his great obligations to Captain Brackenburg, of the 61st regiment, his Aide-de-Camp, and to Brigade Major Fitzgerald. Major General Hay speaks most highly of the services of Colonel the Honourable C. Greville, of the 38th, in command of the 2d brigade; and of the conspicuous gallentry of Lieut. Col. Barnes, in the successful assault of the curtain, with the bra[illegible]

[illegible] Front, [illegible] left divisi[illegible]d; and of all the [illegible]e detachment.

[illegible]ucted the division [illegible]with the judgment [illegible]often marked his [illegible]

[illegible]t the expressions of [illegible]h the conduct of the offic[illegible]rtillery and Engineers as formerly particularized in the report of the first attack. Every branch of the Artillery service has been conducted by Col. Dickson, with the greatest ability, as was that of the Engineer department by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Fletcher, till the moment of his much lamented fall at the mouth of the trenches. Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne succeeded to the command, and is anxious that I should convey to your Lordship Sir R. Fletcher's sense of the great merit and gallantry of Captain Henderson, in the attack of the Island, on the morning of the 27th ult.; and of the persevering exertions of Majors Ellicombe and Smith, in pushing forward the operations of the two attacks—the latter officer having had the merit of the first arragements for the attack on the right.

Lieut.-Col. Burgoyne was himself wounded and only quitted the field from loss of blood but I am happy to say he is able to carry on the duty of the department.

The conduct of the navy has been continued on the same principle of zealous co-operation by Sir George Collier; and the services of Lieut. O'Reilley, with the seamen employed in the batteries, has been equally conspicuous as before.

Your Lordship will now permit me to call your attention to the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major General Oswald, who has had the temporary command of the 5th division in Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith's absence during the whole of the campaign, and who resigned the command of the division on Sir James Leith's arrival on the 30th ultimo.

Having carried on with indefatigable attention all the laborious duties of the left attack, no person was more able to give Sir James Leith the best information and assistance. This Sir James Leith acknowledges he did with a liberality and zeal for the service in the highest degree praise worthy, and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying Lieut. General Sir James Leith to the trenches on the occasion of the assault. I have infinite satisfaction in assuring your Lordship of my perfect approbation of Major-gen. Oswald's conduct, ever since the 5th division formed a part of the left column of the army.

I beg to assure your Lordship, that Col. Delancy, Deputy Quarter Master General, and Lieut. Col. Bouverie, Assistant Adjutant General, attached to the left column, have continued to render me the most valuable assistance; and that the zeal of Capt. Calvert, of the 29th Regiment, my first Adie de Camp as well as that of the rest of the officers of my personal Staff, entitles them all to my warmest and perfect approbation.

Your Lordship has, with an attention extremely grateful to me, permitted me to name an officer to be the bearer of your Lordship's dispatches home; and I beg to recommend for that commission Major Hare, of the 12th foot a gallant soldier of fortune, who has on many former occasions served on my Staff, and is now attached to it as Assistant Adjutant-general.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) T. GRAHAM.

P. S. No return of artillery and stores has yet been sent in, and I fear the returns of the severe losses of the troops may not be quite correct.

I have omitted to mention the gallant conduct of Lieut. Gethin, 11th regiment, acting Engineer, who conducted a Portuguese column to the attack, and took the enemy's colours from the cavalier.

(Signed) T. G.

Names of Officers Wounded and Missing in the Siege of St. Sebastian from the 28th of July to the 29th of August.

Aug. 8.—38th Foot, 1st Batt. Capt. John Willshire, severely.

[illegible], 2d Batt. Lieut. J. R. Nason,

[illegible]ot, 1st Batt. Lieut. Chadwick, se-

[illegible] Brunswick Light. Inf. Lieut. Schwar-

[illegible]sing.

[illegible] Officers killed in the Assault and Capture of [illegible] Town of St. Sebastian's, on the 31st of August.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Richard Fletcher and Captains Rhodes and Collyer

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Ensign Boyd.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieuts. Macquire, Carrol, [illegible]; Ensign Montford.

9th Foot. 1st Batt.—Major Crawford (Lieut. Col.), Lieutenants E. Fraser, R. Lewyn, R. Morant.

20th Foot—Captain Rose (Major.).

27th Foot. 3d Batt.—Lieutenant Hardinge.

38th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Werge (Major); Lieutenants M'Guchin, Lawrence, and Wheatley.

43d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. O'Connell.

47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Kelley; Captain Hedges; Lieutenants Short and Norris; Ensigns Bakewell, Campbell, and Bennett.

52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Harvest.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Scott (Major) Lieutenants. Hon. W. C. Pery, Vevers, G. A. S. Fane, and Pyne; Ensigns Pack, M. O'Hara, L. Watson.

27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Volunteers, Geo. Kennion and John Crawston.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS KILLED.

3d Regiment of the Line.—Ensign Francisco Cordoso de Gama; Adjutant Hill.

13th Regiment of the Line.—Captain Neves; Ensign Jose Maria; Adjutant Joao M. D. Abree.

15th Regiment of the Line.—Lieutenant Jorge de Lamos; Adjutant Jose Pereira Faras.

8th Cacadores.—Captain Manoel Quintana.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.

General Staff.—Lieut. General Sir James Leith, K. B. severely; Major General Oswald, slightly; Major General Robinson, severely.

Royal Engineers.—Captain Burgoyne (Lieutenant-Colonel), slightly; Lieutenants Barley and Marshal, severely.

1st Guards, 1st Batt.—Ensign Burrard, severely, since dead; 3d Batt. Ensign Bridgeman, slightly.

Coldstream Guards.—1st Batt. Ensign Chaplain, severely.

1st Royal Scots.—Lieutenants Clarke and Holbrooke, severely; Suckling, Armstrong, and Macdonald slightly.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Colonel Piper, slightly Captains Williamson and Fletcher, severely; Lieutenants Le Blanc, Haywood, and Ensign Hyde, severely.

9th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Thomas Ferrars, severely; John Shelton, severely, arm amputated. Lieuts. R. Dale and W. M'Adam, slightly; John Ogle, severely.

Detachment 20th Regiment,—Captain Murray, slightly.

23d (Fusileers) 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Griffith, slightly.

38th Foot 1st Batt.—Captain Hussey, severely; Lieutenants Tittle and Cross severely; Sandwith, severely, arm amputated; Lawrence, sen, and Hopper, severely; Ensigns M'Alpin and Reddy, severely; Lieutenant Freer, slightly.

Detachment 40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Turton, severely, (since dead).

Detachment 47th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Livesay, Oglander, severely, Lieutenants Power, Nason, and Johnson, severely; Kendall and Agar, slightly. Ensigns Hall and Burke severely.

Detachment 48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Gray, slightly.

Ditto 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Hunt (Lieut.-Col.) and Capt. R. Campbell, severely.

59th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captains Fothergill and Pilkington, severely. Lieutenants Havenden, Duncan, Freeze, A. Campbell, H. Hartford, severely; Stewart, Browne, Carmichael, slightly. Ensign Edwards, severely; Robertson, slightly.

Detachment 95th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieutenants Hamilton and Percival, severely.

1st Line, Batt. K. G. L.—Captain Heine, severely. Lieutenant Rossin, slightly.

Brunswick Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Hallon.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—Volenteer Dobb, severely.

4th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Bennett, slightly.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS WOUNDED

3d Regiment of the Line—Major Campbell, severely; Captains Walter, Jose Rafael Joquim Manoel de Vega; severely; Thomas de Avila, slightly; Lieutenants Antonio Bernardo, severely; Amar Barroso, slightly. Names of the five Ensigns are not inserted in the Regimental return.

11th Regiment of the Line—Captain Antonio de Govea, slightly; Lieut. Ignacio Pereira de Lacerda; slightly.

18th Regiment of the Line—Captains Joaquim Antonio; Joaquim de Miranda, severely; Lieuts. Jose Pedro, Michael Joaquim severely; Ensign Larence Guistimano.

15th Regiment of the Line—Captains Thomas O'Neil, severely; Antonio Ignacio Caiola, slightly; Lieutenants. Diogo Honorato, Joico Mansel Borgueita, severely; Ensigns Ivao de Mattos, Majors Ant. Alex. de Brito Joie de Muscarenhas, severely; Alexander de Albuquerque, slightly.

23d Regiment of the Line—Lieut. Jeronimo Rogado, severely.

24th Regiment of the Line—Captain Arragao, slightly; Lieut. Podua, severely; Ensign Joie Manfel, severely.

5th Cacadores—Lieut. Mignel.

8th Cacadores—Lieut. Col. Hill, Captain George Vellis, and Ensign Luis Manoel, severely.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded in the Operations of the Army.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED, AUG. 31, 1813.

30th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Mallett, D. A. G. M. G. attached to Spanish Army.

11th ditto, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Richardson.

51st ditto,—Captain Douglas.

82d ditto, 1st Batt.—Lieutenant Welsted.

95th ditto 3d Batt.—Captain Cadoux, (on the morning of the 1st September.)

NAME OF THE PORTUGUESE OFFICERS KILLED.

8th Regiment of the Line.—Lieut. Manoel Alex. de Sante Clava.

19th ditto.—Captain Joao Rofs, and Lieutenant Leslie.

23d ditto. Captain G. D. Crawford, and Jero. F. Corte Reel.

2d Cacadores.—Ensign Fran. Jose Laurence.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.

36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign Munt, severely.

43d ditto, ditto.—Lieutenant Gen. Fufflett, severely, since dead.

51st Foot—Major Roberts (Lieut. Col.); Captains Keyt, Kelley, James Ross, severely; Captain John slightly; Lieuts. Frederick and Bailey, severely; Lieut. Brook, slightly; Lieut. Minchin and Dodd, Ensign Thurston, severely.

63th Foot—Lieut. Sheene, severely; and Ensign Gibson, slightly.

82d Foot,—1st Batt.—Lieut. Donnelan, slightly.

95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Hart, slightly; Lieuts. Llewellyn and Cochrane, severely.

Chasseurs Britaniques—Lieut. Col. Eustance, and Major Dobantoy (Lieut. Col.), severely; Captain Murray, and Lieut. Blemer, slightly; Lieut. Choiseul and Precothein, severely.

POSTUGUESE OFFICERS WOONDED.

8th Regiment of the Line.—Colonel John Douglas, slightly. Lieut.-Col. Ralph Ouseley, Capt. W. S. Connor, severely; Ensigns Joaquim Manoel Mascarenhas and Jorge Alexandre, and Adjutant Joad Luiz Thomas, slightly.

11th Regiment of the Line.—Capt. Joaquim T. Pordao, and Joao de Gouvea; and Lieut. Luiz Pinto and Anto de Gouvea, slightly.

12th Regiment of the Line,—Capt. F. da P. Tereauz; Lieut. Joao Maria de Fonseca.

19th Regiment of the Line.—Ensign Joao Vitorino perreira, slightly, Ensign Jullo Cæsar Auguft, severely.

1st Cacadores.—Capt. Manoel Jorge Roiz, slightly.

2d Ditto.—Ensign Aut. de Prado, slightly.

3d Ditto.—Ensign Joze Teixeira Pinto, and Jose Maria, slightly.

7th Ditto.—Captain Pedro de Barroes, and Lieut Anto, Gereiz Pinto, slightly.

9th Ditto.—Captain Ignacio Ferreira de Rocha, and Ensign Don Henrick, severely.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Siege, Assault, and Capture of the Town of St. Sebastian, from the 28th of July to the 31st of August 1813.

BRITISH.—1 Lieut. Col. 2 Majors 6 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 31 Serjeants 1 Drummer, and 503 rank and file, killed.

3 General Staff, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 15th Captains, 38 Lieutenants, 11 Ensigns, 54 serjeants, 6 drummers, and 973 rank and file, wounded.

1 Lieutenant, and 40 rank and file missing.

PORTUGUESE.—2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 3 Staff 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 171 rank and file, killed.

1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 10 Captains, 10 Lieutenants, 13 Ensigns, 39 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 519 rank and file, wounded.

4 rank and file missing.

Abstract of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in Action with the enemy on the 31st August, and 1st of September, 1813.

BRITISH.—3 Capts, 2 Lieuts., 8 serjeants, and 43 rank and file, killed. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 25 serjeants, and 284 rank and file, wounded, 2 serjeants, and 30 rank and file, missing.

PORTUGUESE.—3 Capts. 2 Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 76 rank and file, killed. 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Col., 7 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 21 serjeants, 1 drummer, and 342 rank and file, wounded, 1 serjeant and 52 rank and file missing.

SPANISH.—1 Col., 10 Capts., 5 Lieut., 2 Ensigns, 12 serjeants, and 231 rank and file, killed, 2 horses killed, 4 General Staff, 3 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 11 Capts, 28 Lieuts., 30 Ensigns 1 Staff, 69 serjeants, and 1196 rank and file, wounded, 4 horses wounded, 1 Capt., 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, and 66 rank and file, missing.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Sept. 19, 1813.

Major Wyndham arrived this evening with a dispatch from Filed-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated Lezaca, the 10th of September, of which the following is an extract:—

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

A battery was constructed in the horn-work, with great difficulty, against the works of the castle of San Sebastian, which opened on the morning of the 8th instant; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the garrison surrendered before evening. I enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham's report, and the terms of the capitulation agreed upon with the garrison, and returns of ordnance, ammunition, &c. in the place. The loss of the garrison during the siege is stated to have amounted to two-thirds of their numbers at its commencement.

I beg leave again to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-General Sir Thos. Graham, and of the General Officers and troops under his command; in the arduous operation of which I am now reporting the succesful close. Under the ordonnance recently issued by the French Government, the difficulties of the operations of a siege, and the length of time it must take, are greatly increased; and they can be brought to a conclusion only by the storm of the breach of the body of the place. The merit of success, therefore, is proportionally increased; and it will be found, that the operations did not last longer than has usually been required for a place which possessed three lines of defence, including the convent of St. Bartholomew.

During the operations against the castle, the navy took charge of the attack from the island of Santa Clara, by which the enemy was much annoyed in his position in the castle. Captain Sir George Collier, and the officers, seamen, and marines, have continued to afford every assistance in their power; and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham particularly mentions Captain Bloye, of the Lyra, and Captain Smith; and Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the artillery, has reported his obligations to Lieutenant O'Reilly, of his Majesty's Ship Surveillante, who commanded the seamen employed in the batteries.

Since my last the enemy have collected their troops towards their left, but have again resumed their old positions since the fall of San Sebastian.

It appears by a report from the Duque del Parque, that when the third Spanish army were recently crossing the Ebro, at Amposta, after the allies had retired from before Tarragona, the enemy made a sortie from Tortosa, on the 19th ultimo. along the left bank of the Ebro, with about 4,000 men, and attacked the 3d divison of the army. The Duque del Parque detached troops from the right bank, under the command of Don Francisco Ferray, the chief of the Staff of the army, and the enemy were immediately repulsed with considerable loss. It appears that the troops conducted themselves remarkably well on this occasion, and the Duque del Parque highly applauds the conduct of the Chief of the Staff.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Graham, to the Marquis of Wellington, dated Ernani September 9, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that the castle of San Sebastian has surrendered; and I have the honour to transmit the capitulation, which, under all the circumstances of the case, I trust you Lordship will think I did right to grant, to a garrison which certainly made a very gallant defence.

Ever since the assault of the 31st ultimo, the vertical fire of the mortars, &c. of the right attack, was occasionally kept up against the Castle, occasioning a very severe loss to the enemy; and yesterday morning a battery of Seventeen 24 pounders in the horn-work, another of three 18-pounders, still more on the left, having been completed by the extraordinary exertions of the officers of artillery and engineers, aided by the indefatigable zeal of all the troops; the whole of the ordnance, amounting to 54 pieces, including two 24-pounders, and one howitzer on the island, opened at 10 *a. m.* against the Castle, and with such effect, that before 1 *p. m.* a flag of truce was hoisted at the Mirador battery by the enemy; and after some discussion, the terms of the surrender were agreed on. Thus giving your Lordship another great result of the campaign, in the acquisition to the Allied Armies of this interesting point on the coast, and near the frontier.

Captain Stewart, of the Royals, Aide-camp to Major-General Hay. who so greatly distinguished himself during the siege, is unfortunately among the killed since the last return.

I omitted in my last report to mention my obligations to the great zeal of Capt. Smith of the Royal Navy, who undertook and executed the difficult task of getting guns up the steep scarp of the island into a battery which was manned by seamen under his command, and which was of much service. Capt. Bloye, of the Lyra, has been from the beginning constantly and most actively employed on shore, and I feel greatly indebted to his services.

Besides the officers of artillery, formerly mentioned, who have continued to serve with equal distinction, I should not omit the names of Captains Morrison, Power, and Parker, who have been constantly in the breaching batteries; and in the command of companies. I beg leave to repeat my former recommendation of Captain Cameron of the 9th foot, who volunteered to command the attack of the island, and who conducted himself so ably on that occasion, and during all the time he commanded there.

CONVENTION proposed for the Capitulation of the Fort of La Motte of San Sebastian, by the Adjutant-Commandant Chevalier de Songeon, Chief of the Staff to the Troops stationed in the Fort, charged with full Powers by General Rey, commanding the said Troops, on the one saide; and by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bouverie, charged with full Powers by Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, on the other side.

The above-named having exchanged their full powers, agreed as follows:—

Art. 1. The French troops forming the garrison of Fort La Motte shall be prisoners of war to His Majesty's troops and their Allies.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 2. They shall be embarked in his Britannic Majesty's ships and conveyed to England direct, without being obliged to go further by land than to the port of Passages.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 3. The General and other superior officers, and the officers of regiments and of the staff, as well as the medical officers, shall preserve their swords and their private baggage, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall preserve their knapsacks.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 4. The women, the children, and the old men, not being military, shall be sent back to France, as well as the other non-combatants, preserving their private baggage.—Answer: Granted, for the women and children. The old men and non-combatants must be examined.

Art. 5. The Commissaire de Guerre. Burbier de Guilly, having with him the wife and the two daughters of his brother, who died at Pamplona, requests Sir Thomas Graham to authorise his return to France, with the three above-named ladies, as he is their chief suppore. He is not a military man,—Answer: This article shall be submitted to the Marquiss of Wellington by Sir Thomas Graham.

Art. 6. The sick and wounded shall be treated according to their rank, and taken care of as English officers and soldiers.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 7. The French troops shall file out tomorrow morning, by the gate of Mirador, with all the honours of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms; the officers of all ranks preserving their swords, their servants, horses, and baggage, and the soldiers their knapsacks, as mentioned in the third article.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 8. A detachment of the Allied Army, consisting of an hundred men, shall occupy in the evening the gate of the Mirador, a like detachment shall occupy the gate of the Governor's Battery. These two ports shall be for that purpose evacuated by the French troops, as soon as the present convention shall be accepted and signed by the Commanding Generals.—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 9. The plans and all the papers regarding the fortifications, shall be given over to an English officer. and officers shall be named equally on each side, to regulate all that concerns the artillery, engineer, and commissariat departments,—Answer: Agreed.

Art. 10. The General commanding the French troops shall be authorised to send to his Excellency Marshal Soult, an officer of the staff, who shall sign his parole of honour, for his exchange with a British officer of his rank. This officer shall be the bearer of a copy of the present capitulation. Answer: Submitted for the decision of Lord Wellington. The officer to be sent to Marshal Soult shall be chosen by the Commanding Officer of the French troops.

Art. 11. If any difficulties or misunderstanding shall arise in the execution of the articles of this capitulation, they shall be always decided in favor of the French garrison.—Answer: Agreed.

Made and concluded this 8th day of September, 1813.

(Signed) Adjutant Comdr. Chevalier SONGEON.
(Signed) W. DE LANCY, Colonel.
(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lt. Col. comdg. the Artill.
(Signed) H. BOUVERIE, Lieut.-Colonel.
Approved, (Signed) Le General Governeur REY.
(Signed) THOS. GRAHAM, Lieut.-Gen.
Approved on the part of the Royal Navy,
GEO. COLLIER, commanding the Squadron of his Majesty's Ships off St. Sebastian.

Return of the French Garrison made Prisoners of War by Capitulation in the Castle of St. Sebastian, on the 8th of Sept. 1813.

80 Officers, 1756 Serjeants, Drummers, and rank and file.—Grand total 1836.

N. B. Twenty-three officers, and five hundred and twelve men, out of the above number, are sick and wounded in the hospital.

(Signed) ED. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition captured from the Enemy, in the Fortress of St. Sebastian, 9th Sept. 1813.

Iron mounted: 8 twenty-four pounders, 1 sixteen-pounder, 3 twelve-pounders, 7 eight-pounders,—Iron dismounted: 3 24-pounders, 1 10-pounder, 2 twelve-pounders, 7 four pounders, 4 three-pounders, 2 nine-pounders carronades.—Brass mounted: 1 twenty-four-pounder, 6 sixteen-pounders, 3 twelve-pounders, 5 eight-pounders, 6 six-pounders, 9 four-pounders, 6 three-pounders 6 thirteen-inch mortars, 1 eight-inch howitzer, 3 six-inch howitzers.—Brass dismounted: 3 sixteen-pounders, 2 twelve pounders, 2 eight pounders, 1 four pounder, 1 thirteen inch mortar.—Total. 93.

Ammunition.—Round Shot: 1856 twenty four pounders, 12035 sixteen pounders, 1220 twelve pounders, 2776 eight pounders, 4640 four pounders.

Ammunition.—Case shot: 1126 twelve pounders, 200 four pounders, 902 three pounders, 384 ten inch shells, 380 barrels of powder of 100lb. each, 1103 muskets with bayonets, 785,000 musket-ball cartridges.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieut. Colonel commanding Artillery.
(Signed) JOHN BUTCHER, Assistant Commissary and Paymaster Ordnance Department.

N. B. The ordnance for the most part are in a very bad state, from excessive use, or being damaged by the besieging fire.

Return if Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army serving under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the Siege of the Castle of San Sebastian, from the 1st to the 8th September, 1813.

1st Royal Scots, 3d Batt.—1 captain killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery,—1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file, wounded.

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EDWARD PAKENHA

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, SEPT. 19, 1813.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the Royal Sovereign, in Hamoaze, 18th September, 1813, with copies of its enclosures:—

Sir,—I have the highest satisfaction in transmiting to thier Lord ships the accompanying dispatches (which I have just received by Captain Bloye from Captain Sir G. R. Collier) giving an account of the fall of St. Sebastian and the surrender of the French garrison; and the prefessional skill and perseverence of the officers and men who have been employed in co-operation with the army before that place has been so eminently conspicuous, and particularly that of Sir George R. Collier himself, that I beg to recommend him, and the several officers and petty officers whom he namess, to their Lordship's notice. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) KEITH, Admiral.

P. S. Captain Bloye landed at Falmouth, and as he may be able to give their Lordships much useful information, I have directed him to deliver this dispatch.

Surveillante, off St. Sebastian, Sept. 9, 1813

My Lord,—It is with sincere pleasure that I do myself the honour to report to your Lordship the fall of St. Sebastian, the northern Gibraltar of Spain.

Yesterday, at 10 a. m. the breaching and mortar batteries opened a most ruinous fire against the castle of La Motte, (situated on the crown of the hill) and the adjoining works.

In a very short time General Rey, the Governor, sent out a flage of truce to propose terms of capitulation, which were concluded at five in the evening, when the battery du Gouverneur and the Mirador were immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The garrison, still upwards of seventeen hundred, became prisoners of war, and are to be conveyed to England from Passages.

At this season of the year the possession of St. Sebastian becomes doubly valuable; it may be considered the western key of the Pyrenees, and its importance as to the future operations of the Allied Army is incalculable. The town and works have suffered considerably, and it must be a long time before the former can recover its original splendour. I cannot, however, avoid congratulating your Lordship on its fall on any terms. As the gales now blow home and the sea is prodigious, all the squadrons were yesterday forced to sea, with the exception of the Surveillante and the President.

The former good conduct and gallantry of the seamen landed from the squadron, under Lieutenant O'Reilly, of the Surveillant, and serving in the breaching batteries, have been most conspicuously maintained. Lieutenant Dunlop, as well as Mr. Marsh (having sufficiently recovered from his wound), were also at their former post. The Surveillant's twenty-four pounders, mounted on Santa Clara, and dragged up by Captain Smith, of the Beagle, were admirably served by a party landed from the Revolutionnaire Magicienue, and Challenger; their fire had totally silenced the enemy's guns opposed to them. Captain Smith speaks in high terms of the general zeal evinced by all under his orders. The most perfect cordiality was maintained between the officers and seamen under Captain Smith and the party of the 9th regiment under Captain Cameron.

The captains and commanders of the vessels named in the margin* have all been usefully employed, and the situation many of them have been unavoidably placed in has called forth proofs of prsfessional skill and perseverance seldom surpassed; and I have the highest satisfaction in being able to report, that in no instance has it been more tryingly evinced, than in the conduct of Lieut. the Hon. James Arbuthnot, of the Surveillante, which he hrs proved himself fully equal to. Messrs. Marsh, Harvey, Bloye, Lawson, wounded have been constantly on shore. There are others of the squadron who, though not wounded, are not less deserving.

Captain Bloye's services have been repeatedly noticed by me to your Lordship, and as he has been employed from the very commencement of our operations on this coast, and has a perfect knowledge of the localities of this harbour, as well as that of St. Sebastian, I have
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Return of Casualties
the Orders of Lieutenant
ed in the Breaching Batteries before St. Sebastian, between 28th and 31st August, 1813.

None Killed.

Wounded.—Surveillante.—John Ray, seaman, severely; Henry Phillips, seaman, slightly.

Beagle.—John Daniels, seaman, severely.

President.—Matthew Foss, seaman, slightly.

Return of Killed and Wounded on the Island of Santa Clara, between 30th August and 8th September, 1813.

Killed,—Revolutionnaire.—Michael Risk, seamen.

Wounded,—Beagle.—Captain John Smith slightly.

Revolutionnaire.—John M'Donald, seamen, severely; John Neil, and William Brown, seamen, slightly

Challenger.—Patrick M'Khoy, seaman, slightly.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 18th.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
DOWNING-STREET, OCTOBER 18th.

Captain the Earl of March arrived this morning with a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, addreffed to Earl Bathurft, one of his Majefty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

Lezaca, Oct. 9.

My Lord,—Having deemed it expedient to crofs the Bidaffoa with the left of the army, I have the pleafure to inform your Lordfhip that that object was effected on the 7th inftant

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham directed the 1ft and 5th divifions, and the 1ft Portuguefe brigade, under Brigadier-General Wilfon, to crofs that river in three columns below and in one above the fite of the Brigade, under the command of

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*Andromaene, Prefident, Revolutionnaire, Magicienne, at anchor off St. Sebaftian; Sparrow, Chalenger, on the Bidaffoa; Conftant gun-brig, Nimble cutter, in the Bidaffoa; Juniper, Holly, weft of Cape Higuera.

Major-General Hay, the Hon Colonel Greville, Major General the Hon Edward Stopford, and Major-General Howard; and Lieutenant General Don Manuel Freyer directed that part of the 4th Spaniſh army under his immediate command, to croſs in three columns at fords, above thoſe at which the Allied Britiſh and Portugueſe troops paſſed. The former were deſtined to carry the enemy's entrenchments about and above Andaye, while the latter ſhould carry thoſe on the Montagne-Verte and on the height of Mandale, by which they were to turn the enemy's left.

The operations of both bodies of troops ſucceeded in every point. The Britiſh and Portugueſe troops took ſeven pieces of cannon in the redoubts and batteries which they carried, and the Spaniſh troops one piece of cannon in thoſe carried by them.

I had particular ſatisfaction in obſerving the ſteadineſs and gallantry of all the troops. The 9th Britiſh Regiment were very ſtrongly oppoſed, charged with bayonets more than once, and have ſuffered; but I am happy to add, that in other parts of theſe corps our loſs has not been ſevere.

The Spaniſh troops under Lieutenant-General Don Manoel Freyre behaved admirably, and turned and carried the enemy's entrenchments in the hill, with great dexterity and gallantry; and I am much indebted to the Lieutenant-General, and to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, and to the General and Staff-Officers of both corps, for the execution of the arrangements for this operation.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham having thus eſtabliſhed, within the French territory, the troops of the Allied Britiſh and Portugueſe army, which had been ſo frequently diſtinguiſhed under his command, reſigned the command to Lieutenant General Sir John Hope, who had arrived from Ireland the preceding day.

While this was going on upon the left, Major-General C. Baron Alten attacked, with the light diviſion, the enemy's entrenchments in the Puerto de Vera, ſupported by the Spaniſh diviſion under Brigadier-General Longa; and the Mareſcal del Campo Don Pedro Giron attacked the enemy's entrenchments and poſts on the mountain, called La Rhune, immediately on the right of the light diviſion, with the army of reſerve of Andaluſia.

Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, who commanded Major-General Skerrett's brigade in the abſence of the Major-General, on account of his health; attacked the enemy's right in a camp which they had ſtrongly entrenched; and the 52d Regiment, under the command of Major Mein, charged in a moſt gallant ſtyle, and carried the en-
[illegible] and the 2d Battal[illegible]
[illegible] of the Spaniſh
[illegible] yeſterd y morning be-
fore the fog cleared [illegible]y ſufficiently to enable me to reconnoitre the mountain, which I found to be leaſt inacceſſible by its right, and that the attack of it might be connected with advantage with the attack of the enemy's works in front of the camp of Sarre. I accordingly ordered the Army of Reſerve to concentrate to their right; and, as ſoon as the concentration commenced, Mareſcal del Campo Don Pedro Giron ordered the Battalion de las Ordenes to attack the enemy's poſt, on the rock on the right of the poſition occupied by his troops, which was inſtantly carried in the moſt gallant ſtyle. Thoſe troops followed up their ſucceſs, and carried an entrenchment on a hill which protected the right of the camp of Sarre, and the enemy immediately evacuated all their works to defend the approaches to the camp, which were taken poſſeſſion of by detachments ſent from the 7th diviſion, ſent by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhouſie, through the Puerto de Eſchalar, for this purpoſe.

Don P. Giron then eſtabliſhed a Battalion on the enemy's left, on the rock of the Hermitage. It was too late to proceed farther laſt night, and the enemy withdrew from their poſt at the Hermitage, and from the camp of Sarre during the night.

It gives me ſingular ſatisfaction to report the good *conduct of the officers and troops of the army* of the reſerve of Andaluſia, as well in the operations of the 7th inſtant, as in thoſe of yeſterday. *The attack made by the Battalion of Las Gardenes*, under the command of Colonel Hare yeſterday, was *made in as good order, and with as much ſpirit* as any that I have ſeen made by any troops; and I was much ſatisfied with the ſpirit and diſcipine *of the whole* of this corps.

I cannot applaud too highly the execution of the arrangements for theſe attacks by the Mareſcal del Campo Don Pedro Giron, and the General and Staff officers under his directions.

I omitted to report to your Lordſhip in my diſpatch of the 4th inſtant, that upon my way to Roncevalles, on the 1ſt inſtant, I directed Brigadier-General Campbell to endeavour to carry off the enemy's piquets in his front, which he attacked on that night, and completely ſucceeded, with the Portugueſe troops under his command, in carrying the whole of one piquet, conſiſting of 70 men; a fortified poſt on the mountain of Arolla was likewiſe ſtormed, and the whole garriſon put to the ſword.

Since I addreſſed your Lordſhip laſt, I have received diſpatches from Lieutenant-General Clinton, in Catalonia, to the 3d inſtant. The General was ſtill at Tarragona, and the enemy were in their old poſition on the Lobregat.

Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck has embarked for Sicily on the 22d of September.

I ſend this diſpatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Captain the Earl of March, whom I beg to recommend to your Lordſhip's protection. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I incloſe a return of the loſs incurred in the late operations; and a return of the killed wounded, and miſſing of the army under Lieutenant-General Lord William Bentinck, in the affairs at Ordal, on on the 12th and 13th ultimo.

[This return will be inſerted in the Gazette of Saturday next.]

Return of killed wounded, and miſſing, of the Army, under the Command of His Excellency Field Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the paſſage of the Bidaſſoa, and forcing the Enemy's Lines, on the 7th and 9th of October 1813.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file wounded.

Coldſtream Guards, 1ſt Battalion—2 rank and file killed; 8 rank and file wounded.

3d Guards, 1ſt Battalion—9 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing.

Royal Scots, 3d Battalion—1 rank and file killed; 4 Serjeants, 15 rank and file wounded.

4th Foot, 1ſt Battalion—1 Staff, 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file wounded.

6th Foot, 1ſt Battalion—1 Captain, 1 rank and file killed? 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

9th Foot, 1ſt Battalion—8 rank and file killed; 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 2 Serjeants, 62 rank and file wounded.

38th Foot, 1ſt Battalion—1 rank and file killed; 1 Serjeant, 18 rank and file wounded.

43d Foot, 1ſt Battalion—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 1 rank and file killed; 2 Serjeants, 14 rank and file wounded.

52d Foot, 2d Battalion—1 Serjeant, 11 rank and file killed; 4 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Enſign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 60 rank and file wounded.

59th Foot, 2d Battalion—1 Drummer, 2 rank and
[illegible] file wounded;
[illegible] file wounded
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[illegible] gion—1 Lieutenant,
[illegible] g's German Legion—1 rank and
[illegible] Serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Brunſwick Oels—1 Serjeant, 6 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 18 rank and file wounded.

Total Britiſh loſs—1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 69 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 12 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 4 Enſigns, 1 Staff, 33 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 419 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file miſſing.

Total Portugueſe Loſs.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Enſigns, 2 Serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 1 Major, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 7 Enſigns, 15 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 152 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file miſſing.

General Total.—1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 2 Enſigns, 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 110 rank and file killed; 2 Majors, 13 Captains, 24 Lieutenants, 11 Enſigns, 1 Staff, 43 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 571 rank and file wounded; 13 rank and file miſſing.

Accurate returns have not yet been received of the Spaniſh loſs, but it is eſtimated at ſeven hundred and fifty killed, wounded, and miſſing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, A. G.

Names of Officers killed and wounded on the 7th and 9th of October 1813.

BRITISH KILLED.

95th Foot 2d Battalion.—Lieuts. Hill and Campbell.

1ſt Light Bat.—King's German Legion—Lieutenant Klaneck.

6th Foot, 1ſt Bat.—Captain Shawe.

PORTUGUESE KILLED.

1ſt Cacadores,—Lieut. Colonel Algeo, and Captain Joachim Antonio de Cunha.

3d Cacadores,—Lieutenant Joao Pinto, Enſign Joſe Pinto, and Joaquim Navorro de Andrado.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.

4th Foot, 1ſt Bat.—Surgeon J. Gordon, ſeverely.

9th Foot, 1ſt Bat.—Captain Jervoiſe, ſlightly; Lieut. *Dole, ſeverely*; *Lieutenants* Sheppard and M. Adam, ſeverely; Lieutenants C. Campbell and Le Meſurier, ſlightly; Lieuts. Brooks and Stirling and Enſigns Naſh and Kenny, ſeverely.

52d Foot, 1ſt Bat.—Captains (Mein) (Major) and Douglas, Lieut. Hunter, Enſign Fraſer, ſeverely; Captains *P. Campbell* and Sheddon, ſlightly.

95th Foot, 2d Bat.—Capt. Hart, ſeverely; Capt. Gibbon, ſeverely (ſince dead); Lieutenants Ridgeway and Fry, ſeverely; Lieutenants Budgeon and Madden, ſlightly.

95th Foot, 3d Bat.—Lieut. G. Vickers, ſeverely.

1ſt Light Bat. King's German Legion—Capt. Hulzemann, ſlightly; Capt. Rautenburg, and Lieut. Wahrendorff, ſeverely; Lieutenants Lemers, Atkins, and Marwedin, and Enſign Gibſon, ſlightly.

2d Line ditto—Lieut. A. Heffe, ſeverely.

6th Foot, 1ſt Bat.—Capt. Rogers, ſlightly.

Brunſwick Light Infantry—Major Fragstein, ſlightly; Capt. Wolfradt, ſeverely; Capt. Wackholz, ſlightly.

Lieutenants Theide and Greisheim, ſlightly; Lieutenants Scleneinder and Gruttemann (2d) ſeverely.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

37th Line—Lieut. John A. Mathizon.

1ſt Cacadores—Major Antonio Lobo Teix. Barros, ſlightly; Lieut. M. J. Antonio Sobral, ſlightly; Enſign M. Ter de Almeida, ſlightly; Enſign Don M. Coelho, Enſign Joao Antonio de Millo; Enſign Franciſco Taveiro, ſeverely.

7th Cacadores—Joaq. Seciro, ſeverely; Enſign Man. Martins, ſeverely.

8th Cacadores—Capt. Joſe Vallay, and Enſign P. J. P. Sitte, ſeverely.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1813.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, November 9, 1813.

Lord Arthur Hill, has this morning arrived with diſpatches from Field-Marſhal the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurſt, dated Vera, November 1, 1813, of which the following are extracts.

Vera, November 1, 1813.

Nothing of importance has occurred in the line ſince I addreſſed your Lordſhip laſt.

The enemy's garriſon of Pamplona, made propoſals to Don Carlos D'Eſpana to ſurrender the place on the 26th October, on condition, firſt, that they ſhould be allowed to march to France with ſix pieces of cannon; ſecondly, that they ſhould be allowed to march to France under an engagement, not to ſerve againſt the Allies for a year and a day. Both theſe conditions were rejected by Don Carlos D'Eſpana and they were told that he had orders not to give them capitulation on any terms excepting that they ſhould be priſoners of war; to which they would not ſubmit.

Vera, November 1, 1813.

Since I wrote to your Lordſhip this morning I have received a letter, of which I incloſe copy from Mariſcal Del Campo Don Carlos D'Eſpana, in which he announces the ſurrender by capitulation of the fortreſs of Pamplona, the garriſon being [illegible]; upon which event I beg leave to congratulate your Lordſhip.

I cannot ſufficiently applaud the conduct of Don Carlos D'Eſpana, and that of the troops under his command, during the period that he has commanded the blockade, that is, ſince the beginning of Auguſt. In every ſortie which the enemy have made, they have been repulſed with loſs, and the General and the officers and troops have, on every occaſion, conducted themſelves well. Don Carlos D'Eſpana was ſeverely wounded on the 10th of September, as reported in my diſpatch of the 10th of that month, but having reported [illegible] was able to continue to perform [illegible] conſidered it but juſtice to allow him to continue [illegible] a command of which he had to that moment performed the duties in ſo ſatisfactory a manner; and I am happy that it has fallen to his lot to be the inſtrument of reſtoring to the Spaniſh Monarchy, ſo important a fortreſs as Pamplona.

Not having yet received the detail of the terms of the capitulation, I muſt delay to forward them till the next occaſion.

(Translation).

Moſt Excellent Sir,

Glory be to God and honour to the triumphs of your Excellency in this ever memorable campaign.

I have the honour and great ſatisfaction of congratulating your Excellency on the ſurrender of the important fortreſs of Pamplona, the capitulation of which having been ſigned by the ſuperior officers entruſted with my powers, and by thoſe delegated by the General commanding the place, I have, by virtue of the authority which you conferred upon me, juſt ratified. The garriſon remain priſoners of war, as your Excellency had determined from the beginning that they ſhould, and will march out to-morrow at two in the afternoon, in order to be conducted to the port of Paſſages.

Our troops occupy one of the gates of the citadel, and thoſe of France the place.

May God guard the precious life of your Excellency.

Dated from the Camp in front of Pamplona, 31ſt October 1813.

(Signed) CARLOS D'SPANA,

His Excellency Field-Marſhal the Duke of Cuidad Rodrigo.]

WHITEHALL, SEPT. 25.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the following Gentlemen, and the reſpective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.

Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet.

George Hewitt, Eſq. General in the Army.

Hildebrand Oakes, Eſq. Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Thomas Hiſlop, Eſq. Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Joſias Rowley, Eſq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Eſq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Richard Puleſton, of Emral, in the county of Flint, Eſq.

Joſeph Radcliff, of Milnes-bridge Houſe, in the Weſt Riding of the county of York, Eſq.

John Beckett, of Leeds, in the county of York, and of Somerby Park, in the county of Lincoln, Eſq.

Brydges Trecothick Hennicker, of Newton-Hall, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq.

Horace David Cholwell St. Paul, of Ewart Park, in the county of Northumberland, Eſq. with remainder to his brothers, Henry Heneage St. Paul and Charles Maximilian St. Paul, of Ewart Park, Eſqrs.

Richard Borough, of Baſeldon Park, in the county of Berks, Eſq.

James Duff, Eſq. his Majeſty's Conſul at the port of Cadiz, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainder, in default thereof, to William Gordon, of Stanhope ſtreet, May-fair, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq. (nephew of the ſaid James Duff,) and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Reverend Samuel Clarke Jervoiſe, of Hanover-ſquare, in the county of Middleſex, of Ilsworth-park, in the county of Southampton, and of Woodford, in the county of Eſſex.

Nathaniel William Wraxall, of Wraxall, in the county of Somerſet, Eſq.

George William Denys, of Statford-place, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq.

Samuel Young, of Tormoſa-place, in the county of Berks, Eſq.

Frederick Guſtavus Fowke, of Sowerby, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 25, 1813.

102d Foot, Major J. Herries, from the 35th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Napier, appointed to the 50th Foot.

Brevet.—Major, R. G. Hare, 12th Foot; F. Robertſon, 1ſt Batt. K. G. L.; J. H. E. Hill, 23d Foot; A. Thomſon, 74th, Foot: C. Ellicombe, Royal Engineers; H. Goldfinch, Royal Engineers; C. F. Smith, Royal Engineers; and W. Smith, Royal Artillery, *to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.*—Captain, M. Scott, 2d *Foot*; W. Morriſon, Royal Artillery; C. S. Campbell, 26th Foot; T. Ferrars, 9th Foot; J. Williamſon, 4th Foot; T. Jones, 4th Foot; R. Campbell, 52d Foot; H. Cameron, 9th Foot; T. Willſhire, 38th Foot; G. H. Henderſon, Royal Engineers; C. F. Liveſay, 47th *Foot*; J. Murray, 20th Foot; T. Barrow, Coldſtream Foot Guards; J. Taylor, 48th Foot; W. Power, Royal Artillery; J. Parker, Royal Artillery; G. Holford, 59th Foot; K. Snodgrass, 52d *Foot*; and R. M'Donald, 1ſt *Foot*, *to be Majors in the Army.*

The King's German Legion.—1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel L. Baron

(Continued in the Third Additional Supplement.)

Third Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1814.

(Continued from the Second Additional Supplement.)

Buſſche, from the 2d Battalion of the Line, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice W ſell, appointed to the 5th Battalion of the Line.

2d Ditto, Lieut. Colonal A. Baron Peck, from the 6th Battalion of the Line, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Buſſche, appointed to the 1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry.

5th Batt. of the Line.—Lieut.-Colonel F. Weſſ-l, from the 1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Beck, appointed to the 2d Battalion of the Line.

THE TIMES.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1813.

Late yeſterday afternoon the Portſmouth telegraph announced the arrival of His Majeſty's ſhip Dictator, from Paſſages, which port ſhe left on the 10th inſtant. She reports, that Lord Wellington had driven the French from their former poſitions, and advanced. In the courſe of the day, the following bull-tin, relative to American affairs, had been iſſued i—

COLONIAL DEPARMENT.

"DOWNING-STREET, OCT. 14, 1813.

"Diſpatches have been received from Sir George Prevoſt, dated Kingſton, the 8th of Auguſt.

"They ſtate, that on the 31ſt of July the enemy's fleet appeared off York, in Upper Canada where they landed abont 250 men, opened the jail, and took away three ſoldiers condemned for felony, ſeized ſome private property, and at night returned on board their veſſels. Every public ſtore having been removed from the town previous to their arrival, the plunder obtained by them was very trifling. On the 3d of Auguſt the enemy's fleet anchored off Niagara. "No tidings had been received from Sir James Yeo ſince he ſailed from Niagara on the 31ſt July. The diſpatches alſo contain an account of the complete ſucceſs which attended the expedition on Lake Champlain. This laſt ſervice was effected without the loſs of a man."

The farther extracts from the French papers furniſh no events of importance t ſtill they are not wholly void of intereſt. Beauharnois, with his new troops in Carniola, ſeems to be playing the ſame part in miniature, as Buonaparte is doing with his in Saxony. Menaced in front and on either flank alternately, he faces about as the danger ſeems moſt preſſing; and has long ſince ceaſed to talk of threatening Vienna, and confined himſelf to a very narrow circle of defence. By the laſt accounts, his left wing was hard preſſed on the ſide of Lienz and Spital; by the preſent, his right wing appears to have experienced a ſimilar diſtreſs in the neighbourhood of Fiume. We were not long ſince told, with great exultation, that General Palombini had entered that city, compelling the Auſtrians, to evacuate it on his approach. It would ſeem that this had been a *ruse de guerre* on their part, to draw him into a ſnare; for we now learn, that they received great reinforcements from Carlſtadt and Agram, and having moved upon Zeichnitz by Laachitz and Gottſchee, threatened to cut off Palombini altogether. He, there fore, "judged it proper to withdraw;" and we ſhould not be ſurpriſed hereafter to find, that his judgment was ſo haſtily made up, that he forgot to take with him a great part of his baggage, and perhaps a few odd battalions, and a piece or two of cannon. Be this as it may, Beauharnois was obliged to haſten to his aſſiſtance; and Palombini having fallen back upon Adelsberg, the former marched by Ober Laybach and Plauen on Z ichnitz, in conſequence of which the Auſtrians, it is ſaid, retired on Gottſchee. Now it does not appear that they had ever advanced beyond it; and indeed, this place is ſufficiently in advance to diſturb M. Beauharnois exceedingly in his defenſive manœuvres. All the places abovementioned are within the French territory; and Gotſchee is directly interpoſed between Fiume and Beauharnois' head-quarters at Laybach, being about 26 miles North of the former, and 24 South of the latter. From Frankfort, we are told that ſeveral thouſand horſes are expected there; and from Dresden, we again hear of the "immenſe convoy of meal" which has found its way into the city. Theſe we hold to be moſt potent confirmations of the Swediſh bulletins, in reſpect to the ſcarcity of proviſions and forage. A French diviſion is ſtated to be in Deſſau; but it ſeems not to be very quiet in its quarters. The Swedes attacked the place twice on the 28th ult. So, then, it is acknowledged that the Swedes are acting on the left bank of the Elbe. The ſtate of the French funds has of late attracted ſome attention in this country. Exactly this day twelvemonth the French five per cents. were at 81. A day or two before the Archduchess went to the Senate to demand the New Conſcription, they were ſomething below 54. Probably ſome other meaſures, ſuch as an emiſſion of aſſignats, or a forced loan to a great exten, were apprehended, and a popular commotion may have been dreaded. But the day paſſed over without a tumult; nothing but a Conſcription was propoſed: the ſtock holders became quite gay, and the funds roſe on the 8th to 55½, on the 9th to 56½, and on the 10th, when the Senatus Conſultum had paſſed without oppoſition, to 60. The Engliſh five per cents are at 88¾. Such is the difference between the "ruined credit" of this country, and the "flouriſhing finances" of the Great Nation! We, however, are far from adopting the reaſoning which ſeems to have had ſo favourable an effect on the French funds. We think the difficulties of the new conſcription are not over yet. True it is, that in the early part of this year an immenſe number of young men was raiſed, and raiſed apparently with no great effort. There was not ſo much of diſturbance or tumult on the occaſion as might have been expected; but circumſtances are very different now. When the Senatus Conſultum paſſed, the French troops were on the Viſtula, and were repreſented (however falſely) to be in conſiderable force; and even after a great porportion of the conſcripts had been raiſed, neither Pruſſia nor Sweden had taken the field. Auſtria, indeed, was augmenting her forces; but ſhe was then the ally of France, and down to the very concluſion of the Armiſtice, the French confidently believed that ſhe was reſolved to adhere to that character. The mortifying change is now too evident. There is a powerful, a determined, an unanimous league of all that is independent in Europe againſt the French empire; and Frenchmen themſelves very clearly perceive that they are at once "unfortunate and deteſted." Beſides, the experiment has been made; and has failed. Buonaparte was believed, when he ſaid that his diſaſters in Ruſſia were merely the natural effects of that "frightful climate;" but it was not for a moment ſuſpected that the fields of Saxony or Pruſſia could have any reverſes in ſtore for him. He has been now beaten in hard fighting, and in plain generalſhip; and coincident with his perſonal defeats in the North, has been the ſudden and ſtriking annihilation of his mad and wicked project for the enſlavement of Spain, Providence, which had heretofore made him the engine of its wrath, has now rendered him an example of of its juſtice. Longer to ſupport his impious cauſe would be to ſhare with him the hatred of man, and the vengeance of Heaven. Such muſt naturally be the thoughts of all in France to whom conſcience and reflection are not empty ſounds: but out of France, that is to ſay, every where beyond the limits of 1789, theſe thoughts will be accompanied with others of a more determined and animating caſt. Men unwillingly ſubjected to a foreign dominion, will fondly cheriſh hopes of independence, and will eagerly liſten to th ſe who offer them protection and aſſiſtance in the recovery of their rights. That off r ought now to be diſtinctly made. Never was there a moment more ſuitable for the republication, with very little variation, of His Majeſty's declaration of October 29, 1793; particularly of the following juſt and manly paſſage,—"The King promiſes on his part, ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, friendſhip, and (as far as the courſe of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot diſp ſ) ſecurity and protection to all thoſe, who, by declaring for their ancient and ligitimate governments, ſhall ſhake off the yoke of a ſanguinary tyranny, which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds, of ſociety, confounded every duty, and violated every right." To the inhabitants of France, in particular, might be added, from the ſame eloquent production,—"The King would impoſe none other than equitable and moderate conditions; and ſuch as the expenſe, the riſks, and the ſacrifices of the war might juſtify, but ſuch only as are indiſpenſable to his own ſecurity, and the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majeſty deſires nothing more than thus to terminate a war, all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and violence of one whoſe crimes have involved that country in miſery, and have diſgraced all civiliſed nations." It is not now doubted, that in the time of Robeſpierre and his fellows theſe reproaches were juſtly applied to them: as little doubt will any future age entertain that they are now ſtrictly applicable to the blacker Robeſpierre of the preſent day. We have ſaid the preſent is a moment peculiarly ſuited to the iſſuing ſuch a Proclamation on the part ei ther of the Allies generally, or of each Sovereign individually. We ſee the Crown Prince has addr ſſed an energetic exhortation to the Saxons; but the demand of a new Conſcription renders the meaſure more ſtrikingly applicable to France and the annexed D partments. Buonaparte has made his appeal to the people. He has thought it neceſſary to talk to them about glory and invaſion. It is a ſeri us conſideration whether or not he ſhall be enabled to carry this tremendous meaſure into eff ct. Let us give him no advantag- in the attempt. There is a vulgar proverb: "One ſtory is good till another is heard." D not let him make good his ſtory. Unmaſk his ſophiſtry s oppoſe juſtice to glory, and real danger to imaginary terrors. Offer with the one hand an equitable peace: but if it be refuſed, hold out the proſpect of a war of vengeance. Threaten thoſe who ſupport the Tyrant in deſolating Europe, with a retributory deſolation. Point to the great Wellington, and his victorious hoſts; and bid the infatuated enemy remember,

"That at his heels,
"Leaſht in like hounds, do Famine, Sword, & Fire,
"Crouch for employment."

SWEDISH DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST DENMARK.

STOCKHOLM, OCT. 5

HIS ROYAL MAJESTY'S DECLAQATION OF WAR AGAINST THE KING OF DENMARK, GIVEN AT THE PALACE AT HAGA, SEPT. 15, 1813:—

We, Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Sweden, and of the Goths and Vandals, &c. &c Heir to Norway, Duke of Sleſwick, Holſtein, &c. do hereby make known, that the King of Denmark, after a long continuance of unfriendly conduct, whereby notwithſtanding the treaty of peace of the year 1809, the Swediſh commerce was continually diſturbed by Daniſh privateers, having at length proceeded to actual hoſtilities, by giving directions to his ſubjects, that all Swedes who ſhall be found on board of ſhips captured, or which may hereafter be captured, are to be treated as priſoners of war;—We have found it neceſſary to repel force by force, and do hereby declare, that as a ſtate of war with Denmark [illegible] we ſhall take all the neceſſary means and [illegible] the ſecurity of our ſubjects and kingdom, and [illegible] for ourſelves a reaſonable redreſs; and we do accordingly herewith order and command, that all navigation, trade, and communication by poſt, and all other exchange of letters to all ports, towns, and places, in Denmark and Norway, or in the provinces appertaining to them, ſhall, on pain of law, entirely ceaſe from this day forward. And for ſuch cauſe, it is herewith our moſt gracious will and commaud to our Field-Marſhals, Chief Governors, Commanding Generals, Admirals, Governors of diſtricts, and all others our Commanders by land and ſea, that they, and all perſons ſerving under them, ſhall not only, each in his place, take all neceſſary precautions to have this our gracious will and duty immediately made public, but likewiſe ſeriouſly take care that it be carried fully into effect, and ſtrictly obſerved. According whereto, all whom it may concern have to regulate themſelves. And, in further confirmation whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents with our own hand, and cauſed them to be confirmed under our Royal ſeal.

Given at the Palace of Haga, the 15th Sept. 1813.

(Signed) CHARLES, L.S.
(Counterſigned) A. G. MORNER.

LONDON,—OCTOBER 16, 1813.

The affairs of Upper Saxony remain, as to our cogniz nce of them, in the ſame ſtate in which the laſt French Journals and Gottenburgh mails left them: neither, in our eſtimation of things, would it be productive of miſchief, if Bonaparte continued to linger on the Elbe, with that ſame kind of ſtrange pertinacity that kept him at Moſcow laſt year, till his army periſhed, and himſelf became a ſolitary fugitive. With France invaded at home; an hoſt of brave inſurgent Germans in his rear, at Naumburgh, Zeiſt, and Altenburgh; the Crown Prince on his left flank; and an army, which he cannot hope to defeat, in his front, we are convinced that his protracted continuance at Dreſden will only render his ultimate eſcape more problematical; if the Allies which we have no reaſon to doubt, do but prove true to each other, and to the ſacred cauſe of humanity which they are now ſo ably ſuſtaining.

The army of the Crown Prince, we are happy to learn, by the advices from Stockholm of the 29th ult. is likely to be increaſed by the addition of 18,000 Swediſh troops—a moſt appropriate, as well as ſeaſonable reinforcement; for we are deeply convinced, that nothing is ſo much to the intereſt of his Highneſs, as to lead the ſubjects of that nation to victory in the field, which he hopes hereafter to govern in peace and happineſs at home. The Prince and people will thus become mutually endeared to each other, by the recollection of common glory achieved, of common dangers encountered, and common ſuff rings endured. Ten thouſand Swedes, then, have, we learn, received orders to embark immediately for Pomerania, to march from thence in order to join their brethren in Saxony. The reſt of the Swediſh force is, it is ſaid, to face towards Norway, in order to oppoſe any threats from the Danes in that quarter; and threats, we apprehend, is all that Sweden has to dread from Denmark. The maſter which the latter country has undertaken to ſerve, has, we ſuſpect, drained her too much of men; for his own perſonal purpoſes, to ſuffer her to act with much effect either in the defence of her own northern dominions, or in the attack of thoſe of her neighbour.

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. B. TO MADAME A. AT STRASBURG.

Camp, before Dreſden, Sept. 3, 1813.

"I know not wheher you have received my letter of the 1ſt inſt. dated Dreſden, in which I informed you of the frightful cataſtrophe which befel us, 12 leagues from hence, in Bohemia. Our corps, commanded by General Vandamme, has been almoſt deſtroyed through the blunder of that General who ſtuck us faſt among mountains of prodigious height, which made it eaſy for the enemy to ſurround us: we loſt an infinity of men; the Colonel was made priſoner, a great many other officers were killed or wounded, and remained in the power of the enemy; Captain Cochereau is one of them. I only owed my ſafety, like all the reſt who eſcaped, by plunging into the woods amidſt a ſhower of balls, and climbing a mountain, or rather a rock. In ſhort, I have again had the good fortune to eſcape once more; thanks to the goodneſs of that Being who [illegible] over our deſtinies, and who doubtleſs [illegible] me for my beloved Hyacinthe.

"The Emperor, whom [illegible] yeſterday;—I mean the remains of our corps. He told us that he would [illegible] for our reorganization, and [illegible] return and [illegible]

"I [illegible] ſame ſi[illegible] and to [illegible] part what is due to us. [illegible] chagrin which overwhelms me, but ſtill hope ſupports me; may it be your ſupport, alſo; and let not theſe gloomy details too much affect your ſenſibility.

LETTER FROM M. T. TO M P. AT PARIS—ADDRESSED "LETTRE PARTICULIERE POUR M. P. A. LUI SEUL"

Camp, Sept. 7, 1813.

"Our continual movements, my dear P. have hitherto prevented me from giving you any account of the loſſes which the regiment has ſuffered in conſequence of the bad arrangements of our General in Chief; 44 Officers and 849 ſubalterns and privates are the whole of it that eſcaped death or captivity. The details, though long, deſerve being given. On the 28th of Auguſt, the regiment had an affair which will form the fineſt epoch in its military annals: it was ordered to carry a formidable poſition which the enemy occupied in front of the village of Geiſſing; the command of the advanced guard was allotted by Major D. P. and it was compoſed of our four companies of Carabineers and Voltigeurs. This attack united ſo much ſkill and ardour, that in three quarters of an hour, all the poſitions were in our power; five pieces of cannon, one howitzer, five caiſſons, and 2000 priſoners, were the fruits of this fine affair. We had only to regret the loſs of Captain M. who fell a victim to his own valour; ten men were killed, and about fifty wounded. The Generals loudly congratulated the regiment on this fine action, and gave reaſon to hope that it would be ſpecially reported to his Maj ſty.

"Emboldened by this firſt ſucceſs, our ſoldiers were full of ardour to fight and to conquer. If the love of glory is the firſt quality of a military man, yet how pernicious it is when carried to exceſs! Our General thou[illegible]

that nothing could withſtand us, and that every thing muſt give way to our arms; the enemy himſelf made us preſume as much by his precipitate retreat: but we were miſtaken; Culm awaited us, deſtined to be the place of our defeat.

"The enemy retired in haſte upon Culm, and awaited us in poſitions which nature had formed, but which could not have been made more of by art. There the 2d diviſion commenced action; an order was received by the 1ſt diviſion to accelerate its march, which our regiment led. Arrived in preſence of the enemy, the General in-Chief ordered the regiment to carry with the bayonet, a battery of 25 pieces, with which the enemy was playing upon us and which did us conſiderable miſchief. That I may not caſt a ſlur on the memory of any one, I ſhall be compelled to throw a veil over this action, and ſimply ſtate that the regiment was ordered to charge in cloſe column by diviſions, without having any ſquare to ſecure a retreat, and without being made to deploy, ſo that when arrived under the battery, the regiment loſt two-thirds of its complement, and the enemy's cavalry, which was ready to ſuport their artillery, perceiving this ſtupidity, took advantage of it, and charged us. Our regiment retreated much more quickly than it would otherwiſe have wiſhed, and left 800 wounded in the power of the enemy. The number of killed might amount to 715 ſubalterns and privates; in fine, at the cloſe of this diſconſiture there remained 600 men under arms. All the regiments which were ordered, in ſucceſſion, to make new attempts, failed in them, but with leſs glory than our's (this was on the 29th.)

"Hitherto our loſs was nothing,—the 30th had not yet arrived. To give you an idea of the events of that day, you muſt know that the village of Culm is ſituated in a ſmall valley, and is commanded on all ſides by tremendous heights. In this valley our baggage and our artillery were buried, without maintaining in our rear a ſecond line to cover retreat; ſo that the enemy, who already muſtered 150,000 ſtrong, cauſed reconnoiſſances to be made to aſcertain our force; and having learned that we had not 40,000 men to oppoſe him, in addition to our bad diſpoſitions, turned us by his right on the evening of the 20th, without even giving himſelf the trouble of maſking his movements (for every body perceived them,) and planted his cavalry on the very road which we had left in our rear. At nine in the morning of the 30th of Auguſt, the attack commenced with a frightful diſcharge of artillery at all points—front, rear, and left; there remained to us nothing to ſecure our ſafety but a very thick wood, almoſt inacceſſible to our right, and there we ſought ſafety, after, having, however, bravely defended ourſelves till three in the afternoon, there we left all our artillery and our baggage; even our bat horſes could not be brought off. Such, my dear P—, in few words, was our melancholy [illegible] of every thing,

[illegible] Saturday from [illegible] and of two day's later date than thoſe by the laſt mail. They do not contain intelligence of any recent military events near the principal ſcene of hoſtilities; but are moſtly filled with references to the ſtate of the country near the oppoſite coaſt. Many ſmall veſſels were daily arriving from various neighbouring ports, and the general tenour of the information brought by them was to confirm the expectation of a wide-ſpreading inſurrection. Count Walmoden, though he had himſelf removed to the right bank of the Elbe, ſtill kept flying parties of Coſſacks and other light troops on the left, which had kept the French in conſtant alarm as far as to the banks of the Weſer, had cut off ſeveral convoys of proviſion, and effectually intercepted all communication between Bremen and Hamburgh. Beſides theſe ſervices, they were actively employed in conveying to the leading inhabitants inſtructions for organiſing a general inſurrection. No doubt was entertained that the plans for this purpoſe had been completely matured, and were readily embraced throughout the whole of the mock-kingdom of Weſtphalia: it was only feared that the premature ebullitions of patriotiſm had put the enemy on their guard, and that the troops ordered in ſuch haſte to march from Frankfort in this direction, would be at once employed in ſome ſcenes of bloody vengeance, againſt thoſe whom the Tyrant as uſual inſults with the appellation of rebels and traitors. Oſten, who on the defeat of Pecheux was ſent out by Davouſt to protect and bring in the fugitives, had taken poſt at Haarburge, to cover Hamburgh; but it is not improbable that the orders lately given by the Crown Prince to Count Walmoden to act on the offenſive againſt Davouſt, may again recall theſe [illegible] to the right of the Elbe.

The Gazette of Saturday contains diſpatches from Sir C. Stewart, of the 17th and 19th ult. from Prague. Theſe enable us to check Buonaparte's accounts up to the firſt of thoſe dates. Sir Charles diſtinctly ſpeaks of him as "ſtanding in a dangerous predicament" ſo far back as the 16th ult., when Buonaparte, in perſon, made the grand reconnoiſſance which was mentioned in the preceding diſpatches. Every thing that we have ſubſequently heard, inclines us to conſider that danger as greatly increaſed. He had left detachments in the paſſes as far as Nollendorf. It was reſolved to drive in theſe, and to threaten Dreſden once more; and accordingly on the 14th Count Pahlen advanced, and beat the French rear-guard from Nollendorf. On the 15th he continued to puſh on, and forced a column of 12,000 men under Bonnet, after a determined reſiſtance, to leave their ground at Gottliebe. In the evening of that day, however, the two French corps, which were in reſerve, ſent freſh troops to ſupport Bonnet; and as it was not the intention of the Allies to come to a general engagement in the mountains and defiles of Saxony, Count Pahlen moved back to Nollendorf. On the 16th, Buonaparte, with 61,000 men, appeared in front of Nollendorf, and toward the evening made an ineffectual attempt to turn the right of the Allies. On this occaſion, Buonaparte aſſiſted in perſon. He is ſaid to have had a horſe killed under him by a random ſhot, whilſt reconnoitring on the hill, and perhaps may have ſuſtained ſome injury himſelf, which would account for the confident report brought on Tueſday laſt by the Auckland packet, that he was wounded in the thigh in an engagement on the 16th ult. The principal affair, however, took place on the 17th, when the enemy, favoured by a fog, came upon the Ruſsians and Pruſsians in very ſuperior force and drove them from Nollendorf, on the left; but was, at the ſame time, attacked on the right, and completely defeated by General J. Colloredo, with the loſs of a General of Diviſion, ten cannon, and between 2 and 3,000 priſoners. In fine, the enemy, on this day, was repulſed at all points; and the Allies took up their old ground on the plain. This war of manœuvres and partial engagements, which has been carried on for ſome weeks, muſt neceſſarily have coſt many men on both ſides; but no reaſonable doubt can be entertained of the enemy's having ſuffered in at leaſt a double proportion to the Allies. Of Count Bubna's junction with Blucher, of Thielmann's ſucceſs at Weiſſenfels, and of the intercepted correſpondence, detailing the miſeries and defeats of the French armies, we are already fully informed; and the mention of theſe circumſtances in Sir Charles Stewart's diſpatches only ſerves to give additional authenticity to matters previouſly admitting little doubt.

The Gazette alſo contains diſpatches from Sir G. Prevoſt, dated [illegible] of Auguſt, at Kingſton. From [illegible] we learn, that the paltry attack [illegible] Chauncey's flotilla on York [illegible] was mark-ed by many indications of that contemptible, unſoldier like ſpirit, which we lament to ſee has ſpread from the civil to the military policy of the Americans. The public ſtores having been previouſly removed, the depredators plundered the private warehouſes of the merchants; and not being able to triumph over armed warriors, they took as priſoners of war, two or three confined felons, and a few invalids in an hoſpital. Indeed, the achievement was ſuitable enough to it's leaders, one of them being a Lieutenant-Col. Scott, *an unexchanged priſoner of war on his parole*! We hope this raſcal will fall into Sir George Prevoſt's hands; ſince, from the way in which he ſpeaks of him, we may probably reckon upon Sir George's doing ample juſtice to his merits. It is lamentable to ſee the Republican Government of America, with the cant of liberality always in their mouths, outſtripping even their idol and inſtructor, Buonaparte, in baſeneſs. It is infamous enough in him to make a breach of parole a paſſport to additional honours and immediate command; but ſtill, ſuch ſcoundrels as Lefebvre, Philippon, Oſten, &c. are one degree leſs culpable than this Scott: they were, at leaſt, confined within the limits of a foreign land; but he was benevolently ſent home to the comforts of his native ſoil and of his domeſtic circle—and yet ſuch is the return made by his gratitude and honour! Moſt of the other circumſtances touched upon in theſe diſpatches have been already before the public; but Montreal and Quebec papers to the 24th of Auguſt, and letters from Halifax of the 14th ult. have put us in poſſeſſion of ſome more recent occurrences. Sir George Prevoſt, it is ſaid, had quitted Kingſton on the 17th of Auguſt, and proceeded to York, with a view to ſuperintend the meaſures neceſſary for reducing the American force blockaded at Fort George, to a ſpeedy ſurrender. He had made the moſt active preparations both for offenſive and defenſive meaſures, having obtained ſecret information that the Americans meant to make a deſperate puſh to retrieve thoſe diſaſters and diſgraces which have already driven Dearborn to madneſs, and reduced Madiſon to the brink of the grave. The Canadian Militia are ſtill kept embodied, permitting only a certain number to retire at the beginning of December, for the purpoſe of ſuperintending their domeſtic concerns. All officers and non-commiſsioned officers have been ordered to join their corps, and no more furloughs are allowed to be granted. This looks like an expectation of ſome deciſive events by land, though the entire ſilence reſpecting the flotillas, ſeems to indicate that the ſuperiority on the Lakes is not likely to be ſoon aſcertained. The naval operations in the Cheſapeake are continued with ſimilar effect to what we have already ſeen. The Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of Swan Iſland, which they have fortified; and from hence, as well as from Kent Iſland, have occaſionally ſent out boats up the tributary ſtreams which fall into the Cheſapeake. In this way, with about eight hundred troops, they have viſited the adjacent towns of Cheſter, Cambridge, and Oxford, and ſent parties to Eaſton and Centreville, burning the public ſtores, and carrying off abundance of cattle and proviſions. The alarm had ſpread to Baltimore, and even to Waſhington; and it was moſt obvious that theſe operations had effected the purpoſe of a diverſion in favour of Canada, ſince a conſiderable number, both of regulars and militia, which had been ordered towards the Lakes, had ſince been countermanded, that they might aſſiſt in repelling the attacks apprehended on the coaſt.

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Before we proceed to ſurvey the other military incidents which rumour or official authority has communicated, we muſt call the attention of our readers to that great event, recorded in the Pariſian journals, as having been now formally decreed—*another Conſcription of* 280,000 *men*! The unhappy Auſtrian PRINCESS was made the organ of this bloody demand. The daughter of the Caſarean houſe,—the nobleſt among German Princeſſes, was compelled to inflict this parricidal wound on Germany. Much as we pity this auguſt Female,—ſhocking as has been the degradation ſhe has ſuffered in her union with a being who is the ſcorn and deteſtation of humanity; yet we could have hoped that fortitude would have been given her in this trying moment, rather to periſh, than thus publicly to act the part of infamy allotted to her by the Tyrant. She, however, has yielded to the ſad neceſſity of uttering the ſhort ſpeech which her gaolers prompted. Let us, without further reference to the ſpeaker, examine it by its own weight. The people of France and Flanders, of Savoy, Genoa, Tuſcany, Rome, the Valais, Holland, and the Hanſe-towns, are ſummoned to ſend their few remaining youths to the field. Why? To ſpare the ſon of a Corſican Attorney from being agitated with the ſentiment of ſitting on a degraded throne, and of wearing a crown without glory. Good heavens! can men be ſo baſe, ſo ſtupid, as to liſten to ſuch inſulting language, without tearing the inſolent coxcomb piecemeal? But, it will be ſaid, to this perſonal cauſe of war is added a national one; it is to prevent hoſtilities from being carried "into the boſom of that beautiful country." By the deſcriptive term beautiful, we know, the thoughts of the Pariſian are readily carried to France proper,—to the ſmiling banks of the Seine and the Loire,—of the Garonne and the Rhone. Now, this country is not menaced, unleſs it be by Lord Wellington, againſt whom the preſent conſcription is not to ſerve. The avowed object of the Allies is to oblige Bonaparte to evacuate the countries on the left of the Rhine; it is to render him, by compulſion, ſomewhat leſs a liar than he is by nature. In his note to the Diet of Ratiſbon, on aſſuming the dignity of Protector of the Rheniſh Confederation, he uſed theſe words; "His Majeſty has declared, that he would never extend the limits of France beyond the Rhine. He is faithful to his promiſe." Such was then his formal declaration in the face of all Europe. It is to ſupport him in the open breach of that promiſe, that 280,000 human victims are now demanded to be ſacrificed on the altar of perfidy and ambition. But if Frenchmen are willing without end to butcher their children at this monſter's nod, and for the ſake of ſparing the agitation of his ſentiments, aſſuredly Germans, Italians, Swiſs, Batavians, can entertain no ſuch ſenſeleſs notions of glory. To them, the call for a conſcription will be a call to liberty. They will no longer bluſh to look on the tombs of their anceſtors; but reaſſume with their ancient names, their former rank and importance among the independent Powers of Europa. The monſtrous fabric of tyranny is falling daily into ruins. Since laſt year, its main ſupports, the alliance of Auſtria and Pruſsia,—the vaſſalage of Warſaw,—the ſubjugation of Swediſh Pomerania and Mecklenburgh,—have not only failed to uphold it, but are converted into engines for its deſtruction. Spain and Portugal are free, and in a threatening attitude. The Hanſeatic Departments, the mock-kingdom of Weſtphalia, and great part of Saxony are the ſeat of an inſurrection daily extending its circle; and the lateſt intelligence from the North gives us hopes, that Bavaria and Wurtemberg will, ere long, deſert the ſtandard of the Oppreſſor. With theſe accumulating difficulties on his head, has he diſplayed the reſources of a truly great mind? Has he grown more formidable under adverſity? Oh, no. He is a fairweather hero—invincible when he is not ſeriouſly reſiſted—the ſpoiled child of good fortune and popular admiration.

"But when he ſhould endure the bloody ſpur
He falls his creſt, and like deciefful jades,
Sinks in the tral.

We have received copies of a conſiderable number of letters intercepted by the partiſan corps which have been ſo active in cutting off the French convoys, and ſeizing the eſtafettes. Some of them remark, that the preſent campaign ſeems to have a character of indeciſion hitherto unknown in the armies commanded by Buonaparte in perſon. All of theſe letters agree in ſtating, that the Allies have diſcovered the art of wearing out their enemy by inceſſant fatigue, by forcing him to march and countermarch to no purpoſe, and under every poſſible diſadvantage. Every where the Allies are in force—every where they are active—every where they are well commanded. They act upon a common plan,—they ſupport each other,—they take a tone of ſuperiority quite aſtoniſhing to the French officers,—they profit of the ſtupor into which their ſucceſſes have thrown the French ſoldiery. In point of fact, their troops are older, better, ſtronger, more vigorous; thoſe of the French are little, weak, young, and inexperieeced. Theſe poor raw boys are ill calculated to ſupport the miſeries they have had to encounter. Some of them in march for days together, preſsed, by the enemy, drenched with the rain, bivouacking at night in the mud, with nothing to eat for ten days but potatoes, and nothing to cover them but a few rags; their ſufferings almoſt approach thoſe of the horrible retreat from Moſcow, and already individuals have been known to put an end to themſelves by their own hands. Beſides, the indeciſion of the Chief throws a cloud of myſterious appehenſion over the whole army. No animating events occur,—no enlivening hopes are held out. Hence they form their own conjectures, which are of the moſt gloomy kind. The general opinion amongſt them is, that they are about to fall back on the Rhine: that they will there be reinforced by freſh levies: and that BUONAPARTE, in order to meet a new compaign, muſt reſort to the old revolutionary ſyſtem of aſſignats.

That this general ſtate of things ſhould produce reports of conſtant diſaſter to the French arms, is moſt reaſonably to be expected. Thoſe received by the way of Heligoland are uſually moſt extravagant in the hopes they hold out. A letter of the 7th inſtant from that iſland, very confidently aſſerted, that a great battle had been fought on the 23d and 24th ult. all along the French line, in which Buonaparte was wounded and beaten. The French-papers afford us no reaſon whatever to credit this tale. They place him at Dresden on the 3d inſtant, and ſay that no new event of importance had occurred up to that period. As little can we credit the report of the capture of Leipſic, when we find that on the 1ſt inſt. it was occupied by a ſtrong French garriſon, and that Augereau, who was advancing with his corps to it's ſupport, had already reached Jena. The ſuppoſed reverſes of the French arms find their way even into the Daniſh papers, in the face of a poſitive order to the contrary. This, at leaſt, ſhe was the ſpirit of the people. Amongſt the Gottenburgh news two articles ſeem to deſerve ſome degree of credit; the one mentioning the occupation of Pegau, the other that the Governor of Stettin had offered to capitulate. The moſt authentic information, however, is to be looked for in the Swediſh bulletins, and in the official reports from Toeplitz. From the former ſource we learn ſeveral very intereſting facts. The bulletin of the 26th ult. mention that two companies of the Spaniſh regiment JOSEPH NAPOLEON came over to the CROWN PRINCE on the 16th, and that a part of the Pruſſian *lands turm* had croſſed the Elbe to protect their countrymen from the requiſitions of King Jerome's officers. General Wallmoden's victory is mentioned, with appropriate praiſe to the Engliſh hoſſars, artillery, and rocket corps engaged in it. We find that the field-hoſpitals of the French had been moved from Dresden to Leipsic, and that in the ſo mer place there was ſuch want of forage that 200 horses died daily. The Coſſacks took at Wurtzen a convoy of corn deſtined for Torgau; and Thielmann, at Weiſſenfels, made a French General and 1,200 men priſoners.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, OCTOBER, 7.

To-day, Thurſady the 7th of October at one o'clock, her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen and Regent ſet out from the palance of the Thuilleries, to repair to the Senate, with the retinue, the order and proceſsion of which has been publiſhed in the journals.

The great officers of the Senate, and twenty-four Senators, received her Majeſty at the outer gate of their palace.

The Empreſs Queen and Regent, after having repoſed herſelf in the apartments prepared to receive her, repaired to the Hall of the Sittings. [Here follow the names and order of proceſsion of the attendants, great Officers of State, &c.]

On the arrival of her Majeſty all the Senators were ſtanding and uncovered.

Her Majeſty aſcended the throne placed to the left of that of the Emperor; and the Miniſters and great Officers were ſeated in chairs to the right and left.

Her Majeſty then delivered the following addreſs:—

"Senators,—The principal Powers of Europe, indignant at the pretenſions of England, had, laſt year, united their armies to our's to obtain the peace of the world, and the re-eſtabliſhment of the rights of all nations. By the firſt chances of the war the ſlumbering paſſions were awakened; England and Ruſsia drew in Pruſsia and Auſtria to join in their cauſe. Our enemies wiſhed to deſtroy our allies, to puniſh them for their fidelity. They wiſhed to carry the war into the boſom of our beautiful country, to revenge the triumphs which led our victorious eagles into the midſt of their States. I know better than any one what our people will have to dread, if they ever ſuffer themſelves to be conquered; Before I aſcended the throne to which I have been called by the choice of my auguſt ſpouſe, and the will of my father, I had the greateſt opinion of the courage and energy of this great people.—This opinion has been every day increaſed by all that I have ſeen paſs under my eyes. Acquainted for four years paſt with the moſt intimate thoughts of my ſpouſe, I know with what

ſentiments he would be agitated on a degraded throne, and under a crown without glory.

"Frenchmen your Emperor, your country, and your honour call you."

The Prince Arch chancellor having taken the orders of her Majeſty, gave the world to the Miniſter at War, who mounted the tribune, and read a report addreſſed to the Emperor.

The Prince Arch chancellor having taken again the orders of the Empreſs, gave the word, in the name of her Majeſty, to the Count Regnaud, one of two orators of the Council of State, who preſented to the Senate a projét of a Senatus Conſultum, after having explained the motives of it.

The projét of a ſenatus conſultum has for its objeét a levy of 280,000 men, of which 120,000 are to be of the claſſes of 1814, and the preceding years, in the departments which have not contributed to the laſt levy of 30,000 men; and 160,000 on the conſcription of 1815.

The Count de Lacepede aroſe and ſaid—

"Madam,—Before propoſing to the Senate meaſure, relative to the projét of the ſenatus conſultum which has juſt been preſented, I have the honour to requeſt that your Imperial and Royal Majeſty will permit me to offer you, in the name of my colleagues, the reſpeétful homage of all the ſentiments with which we are Penetrated in ſeeing your Majeſty preſide in the Senate, and in hearing the memorable words which you have uttered from the throne. With what gratitude, with what religious care, ſhall we for ever preſerve the memory of them!

"Senators,—I have the honour to propoſe to you to refer the projét to a Commiſſion."

According to the orders of the Empreſs Queen and Regent, the Prince Arch Chancellor put to the vote the propoſition of Count Lacepede, which was adopted.

A ſcrutiny for the nomination of the Commiſſion was proceeded to.

The Commiſſion will be compoſed of Count Lacepede, the Duke of Dantzig, Count de la Apparent, Count Dejean, Count Colechen. It will make its report next Saturday.

Her Majeſty adjourned the ſitting, and returned to the Thuilleries with her retinue.

The departure of the Empreſs from the palace of the Thuilleries, her arrival at the palace of the Senate, and her return to the Thuilleries, were announced by ſalutes of artillery. Her Majeſty was accompanied in her progreſs by repeated cries of "Long live the Emperor!" "Long live the Empreſs!"

PARIS, OCT. 9.

To day, Saturday, October 9, the Conſervative Senate met under the Preſidency of the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, when the Senator, Count Dejean, in the name of the Special Commiſſion appointed in the Sitting of the 7th of this month, made a report on the projét of a Senatus Conſultum preſented on that day, relative to a levy of 280,000 men; when the Senatus Conſultum was adopted by the Senate.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

The great mail of the French army fell on the 12th of September into the hands of ſome Partiſans on the road of Leipsic and Wurzen. There were ſome thouſand letters. They are ſo ſtrongly marked by the feeling which prevails in the French army, and throw ſo much light on the march of the operations, that the publication of ſome extracts from this correſpondence cannot fail to prove intereſting.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. D. TO HIS MOTHER AT MAESTRICHT.

"Lowenberg, Aug. 29, 1813.

"Eſcaped from the great ſtock of dangers, my firſt thought is to inform you that I am ſtill well. I am naked as my hand,—the cloak of a gens d'armes, which has been lent me, is my only covering; but let us not anticipate, and do not make yourſelf uneaſy about What I write to you. For three days we were in march by dreadful roads, and amidſt continual rains,—our ſingle diviſion, with 16 cannon. Arrived within two leagues of this town, we encountered the enemy, who was double our numbers, and who ſurrounded us on all ſides; our only hope was in fighting with deſperation, which we did: but after the finest reſiſtance, the greateſt part of us were compelled to ſurrender. Two of my comrades had the ſame good fortune as myſelf, to eſcape the enemy; and we are ſoliciting our return to Maeſtricht, to recover from our miſeries. The whole regiment was made priſoners, except Captain S. ——, who was in the rear with the wounded of the regiment, the Colonel, the Commandant of Battalion ——, in ſhort, all were taken, not excepting my poor friend K—. B—. is with the baggage, I muſt find him to-morrow; I have left every thing, I am ſtript of every thing, and.——"

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE QUARTER MASTER D—TO MADAME D—.

"Dresden, Sept. 5, 1813.

"We were for ten days of the laſt month without bread: we had only potatoes, which we boiled and ate without any thing elſe. The water is conſtantly over our bodies, laying along in the mud. One night a great deal of rain fell; my horſe could no longer ſupport it, and I ſtill leſs. I ſwear to you, that had they attacked us, they might have killed us all without much difficulty. One poor dragoon could no longer bear up: he blew his brains out."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM N. C——.

"Dresden, Sept. 7, 1813.

"I know not, my good Friend, either where we are or what we are doing. The day before yeſterday the Emperor ſet out with his guards to meet the enemy, who was advancing on Dreſden. What every body foreſaw happened: the enemy retired, and the Emperor re-entered Dresden yeſterday evening.

"What does he mean to do? Whither march his troops? There is no time to be loſt. Saxony can no longer ſupport us: every thing is eaten up.

"I ſend you various papers, which you will place in my eſcritoire. I every day get rid of ſome of my property, and ſtill find I have too much about me. This ſhall aſſuredly be the laſt of my travels.

"You cannot imagine to what a degree I am plagued. I purchaſed with the greateſt difficulty ſome bottles of hay for my horſes; bread becomes ſcarce,—meat is beyond all price; the inhabitants can no longer feed us. It coſts me daily from 15 to 20 francs for my horſes, domeſtics, and clerks, and yet my dinners coſt me nothing. It cannot laſt long thus. Our children are beſide you, and I am 300 leagues off, not knowing when or how I ſhall rejoin you. What a ſituation! But it will come to an end at laſt, and perhaps ſooner than we ſuppoſe, for the exceſs of happineſs or miſery always borders upon its termination."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. S——, TO MR S——, AT LA BALLE, IN BRITANNY.

"Dresden, Sept. 8

"The enemy had taken up his old poſitions at Bautzen, and beaten a corps d'armee which we had in the environs of that town. The Emperor ſet out on the 4th to fight him. He was followed by the whole Adminiſtrative Staff: we ſeemed ſure of victory; but on his arrival, the Ruſſians and Co. made a movement towards Bohemia, where on the 29th ult. they beat the 1st Corps, and made General Vandamme priſoner (it is ſaid) It appears that they with to draw us in to that country of woods and mountains, to deſtroy us; their troops being more numerous than our's, and perfectly acquainted with the country, we truſt we ſhall avoid that ſnare. On the 6th, the Emperor returned hither, and the army followed. Yeſterday he ſet off, and ſince morning they have been fighting at Pirna, where we had the misfortune to be beaten on the arrival of the Emperor, who immediately took the command, the enemy retired.

"To-day I have been four leagues on the road to France; I ſaw nothing, and returned without accident. On my return I expected to learn ſomething but nothing is in circulation, and the battle continues; it will probably continue to-morrow, and we ſhall not be a wit the wiſer. What muſt we augur from this ſilence? Do we not deſerve to know ſomething of ſuch important facts? It is now ten o'clock; they are fighting ſtill, & we know nothing. As nothing certain is know, of courſe ſome people amuſe themſelves with ſpreading different reports, among which there are ſome curious enough.—for inſtance, it is ſaid that Ruſſia Pruſſia, and France are juſt going to fall upon Auſtria. A General Order has been publiſhed to the army. All the ſtragglers to be collected, & every tenth man upon whom the lot may fall is to be ſhot. Should this order be rigorously executed, in another month we ſhould no longer have an army. The greater part of our men are too weak and our horſes too much fatigued. The apparent ſyſtem of the enemy will multiply the number of the wretched. He means to exhauſt us by marches and countermarches. He has a great advantage—particularly the Swedes and Auſtrians; their men, are ſtrong & invigorous, and their cavalry admirable. Some bodies of the Guard of Honour have already arrived; theſe poor fellows know not how to manœuvre. They are at Pirna; if they have fought, how many of them will be left? We are told that freſh levies are making in France; indeed, every one muſt march, ſhould the war laſt; there will be an abſolute neceſſity for it, ſhould our enemies multiply every day: ſhould the Turks join them and they talk of it, I know not the power in Europe, that will not be againſt us. How unfortunate and hated the French are?"

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. C——, TO GENERAL.——.

"Dresden, Sept. 8.

"We yeſterday re-entered Dresden the fourth time. The operations of this campaign appear to have a character of indeciſion hitherto unknown in the armies commanded by the Emperor: but we muſt ſuppoſe that theſe marches and countermarches which we are ordered to make have an object already calculated.

"It is announced to me that we are to ſet out again within an hour. I know not on what point we are to be directed; probably towards Bohemia; I ſuſpect in conſequence of the ſcarcity of forage in the environs of Dresden. We have in this reſpect a pitiable commiſſariat, and a moſt afflicting waſte."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. D—. TO BARON S—. AT PARIS.

"Dresden, Sept. 8.

"I ſend this by the eſtafette, to ſave you the anxiety which you might have had on my account On learning the unfortunate events that have driven me back thus far. I have got off with only enduring an immenſity of fatigue, having been inceſſantly purſued, lepee dans les mains, from three leagues on the otherſide of Goldberg, to Bautzen."

EXTRACT OF A LLETTER FROM MR. V——. TO HIS WIFE.

"Torgau, Sept. 8.

"I haſten to write to you, in order to let you at eaſe as to my perſonal ſafety, after the unlucky battle of Juterbock. It was a fatal day, and may have the moſt terrible effects. Never was there a déroute like it among us. I cannot deſcribe to you, my dear friend, the fire, the hailſtorm of chain ſhot, that ſhowered upon us. In no affair that I have been in, did I ever ſee any thing to equal it. It took place on the 5th. The 23d regiment, the 13th of the line the Italian diviſion, ſuffered horribly. The field of battle was covered with killed and wounded. I was detached near the Prince of Moſkwa to carry orders for movement to the——corps. The General in Chief had a horſe wounded? General D——a horſe killed under him: the Prince of Moſkwa had three horſes wounded in two hours. A number of ſuperior Officers, Colonels, &c. of the general ſtaff, were made priſoners of war. We are retiring upon Leipſic. There is every appearance that we ſhall be compelled to retire even upon the Rhine, unleſs ſome unforſeen good fortune occur. The enemy is in force, and well commanded: he has aſſumed a tone of aſtoniſhing ſuperiority, and he ſucceſsfully avails himſelf of the ſtupor of our army. I never had the confidence of our being able to refiſt ſo great an united force, becauſe I have ſeen the greatly cooled zeal of thoſe who boaſted of having moſt, and who were beſt paid. On the other hand, our Soldiers are ſo ſmall, ſo feeble, ſo young, ſo inexperienced, that more is to be feared than hoped, even from their numbers. I wiſh to ſee what all this will come to, ſhould we approach the Rhine, &c."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. E——, AT STRASBURG

"Dresden, Sept. 9.

"Here I am, my dear friend, again returned to Dreſden ſince the day before yeſterday. Theſe Meſſieurs of Coalition amuſe themſelves by making us promenade, and alſo his Majeſty's guard; whoſe head quarters follow all the movements. While we are on one ſide, the enemy takes advantage of our abſence to alarm the point we have juſt quitted, ſo that we are compelled to return on our ſteps to repreſs their audacity. This kind of tactics may be very amuſing to them, but is not the ſame to us; our men are fatigued by all theſe marches and counter; marches, and we alſo. You may well ſuppoſe this kind of life is not much to my taſte, and that all theſe goings and comings very ill agree with me. The firſt time we marched from Dreſden to Goertz and returned from Goertz to Dreſden; but the laſt time we got off at leſs coſt; we had only to go as far as Bautzen, and then it was ſtill time that we ſhould march to Dreſden again, to ſave it from a new attack like that of the 26th Theſe deſperate Auſtrians had compeled the 2d corps, which covered the capital of Saxony, to fall back, and were not more than two or three leagues from it. Fortunately for our dear ally, the King of Saxony, the Imperial guard returned, and ſtopped the advance of the enemy.

"A report is circulated here of a loan of 600 millions in France, and it is added, that it is a forced loan. I know not what to think of ſuch a meaſure, but I fear that it only announces and precedes one ſtill more terrible,—the inſtitution of a paper money? The wants of the Government are great; and it would not be at all extraordinary ſhould it, in order to meet the extraordinary demand be compelled to refort to this meaſure. I cannot therefore too ſtrongly preſs you, my dear friend, to have all your eyes and ears about you, and to call in be imes the ſums payable on demand, depoſited with L. S. M. R. and M. Dos. In plans of this ſort, it is better to be even rather precipitate than dilatory, and not to heſitate about ſacrificing ſome months of intereſt to ſave the capital. I truſt that in this reſpect I may depend upon your vigilance, your friendſhip, and prudence.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR C.——, TO HIS BROTHER, A WAR COMMISSARY.

"Dresden, Sep. 9.

"Before the bad news of the loſs of the 2d diviſion of the 5th corps reaches you, I haſten to relieve you from fears on my account.

"I have eſcaped myſelf, but that is all; my Secretary, my domeſtics, as well as my horſes, were drowned in the torrents of the Bober, from which, I got out with a great deal of difficulty. You will probably be glad to receive ſome details with regard to that unfortunate affair.

"On the 26th of Auguſt, at the ſame time that the Army of the Bober, conſiſting of the 3d. 5th, and 11th corps, and the 2d of cavalry, was marching upon Jauer, the 21 diviſion of the 5th corps, to which I was attached, was ſingly charged to manœuvre on the right, for the purpoſe of intercepting the enemy's army, which, doubtleſs, was not in ought to be ſo ſtrong, ſhould it have attempted to retire upon Bohemia. The army of the Bober had on the ſame day (the 20th), an affair in advance of Goldberg, the reſult of which was, that it retreated.

"The diviſion, which was not informed of this event, continued its march towards the enemy. On the 28th, an Aide-de-Camp of Marſhal the Duke of Tarentum, who, with unlooked for good fortune, had traverſed the whole of the enemy's line, brought General Puthod orders to retire. How was it poſſible for a diviſion, which had loſt nearly 3000 men by the heavy rains which fell inceſſantly on the 26th and 27th, to effect its retreat two days after the main army, and amidſt an enemy whoſe force was 120,000 men Nevertheleſs General Puthod reſolved to retire upon Lowenberg by Hirſchberg, hoping to paſs the Bober at the latter town, which turned out to be impracticable, in conſequence of the ſtanding of the waters. After a forced march of two days, and after ſuſtaining ſeveral combats, the diviſion which, on its march, was enveloped on every ſide, arrived before Lowenberg without looſing its artillery. Here a frightful torrent interdicted its paſsing the Bober. We immediately laboured at re-eſtabliſhing the bridge, which had been cut down on the evening before, d uſeleſs from an idea that the diviſion was captured; but all our efforts were uſeleſs. It, however, became neceſſary to find a paſſage forthwith, becauſe the diviſion which from 8000 was reduced to 3000 men, was already engaged with a formidable force both infantry and cavalry. I maintained itſelf for five hours in this poſition, and after having ſpent our laſt ball, ſtill the bridge was not re-eſtabliſhed Several ſquares were penetrated; 1,500 men endeavoured to eſcape by throwing themſelves into the torrent; more than 1,300 periſhed in the waters, the reſt of the diviſion was killed or taken."

LONDON.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1813.

The diſpatches from Lord Wellington, announcing the fact of large and victorious armies having entered France as invaders, were yeſterday evening publiſhed in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, which will doubtleſs be read throughout all Europe with ſentiments correſpondent to the magnitude and importance of the event it records The diſpatches are dated on the 9th inſtant, at Lezaca; and they relate in moſt perſpicuous and ſatisfactory terms, the operations of the two preceding days. The ſmal. river Bidaſſoa, which divides Spain from France, had for ſome time paſt, formed the line of ſeparation between thoſe diviſions of the two hoſtile armies that were poſted on the deſcent from the Pyrenees to the Sea. The celebrated wooden bridge, over which the high-road formerly paſſed, had ſome time ſince been broken down, and the right wing of the French army occupied the right bank by ſeveral detached poſts from the mouth of the river to the paſs of Vera, and the mountain called La Rhune, a diſtance of about ten miles. The river, however, was fordable in many places; but, on the other hand, the French poſitions were conſidered as formidable as the nature of the ground would permit by field-works, skilfully conſtructed, and well furniſhed with artillery. The Allies, therefore, had to croſs the river, and attack the enemy in his entrenchments, and *that* on various points at once; and they performed theſe arduous duties, in every particular, with complete ſucceſs. The principal poſition of the French was at Andaye, near the mouth of the river; a place poſſeſſing fortifications of ſome ſtrength, and with extenſive entrenchments about and above the town. Here the troops under Sir Thomas Graham, conſiſting of the 1ſt and 5th Britiſh diviſions, and the 1ſt Portugueſe brigade, croſſed the river in four columns to the attack. Somewhat higher up, the chief part of the 4th Spaniſh army under Don Manuel Freyre, croſſed in three columns, to carry the entrenchments on the Montague Verte, and on the height of Mandale Both theſe operations ſucceeded in every point, all the redoubts and batteries were carried; the Britiſh and Portugueſe captured ſeven pieces of cannon, and the Spaniards one; and the troops of all nations vied with each other in dexterity, readineſs, and gallantry.

Whilſt theſe affairs were taking place on the extreme left of the Allies, other bodies were put in motion higher up the ſtream. The Britiſh light diviſion under Baron Charles Alten, ſupported by the Spaniſh diviſion of Brigadier-General Longa, attacked the French entrenchments at the paſs of Vera; as did the Andaluſian army of reſerve under General Giron, thoſe on the mountain La Rhune. Theſe troops carried every thing before them in a moſt gallant ſtyle The light diviſion forced the ſtrongly-entrenched camp near the paſs of Vera at the point of the bayonet, taking 422 priſoners, and three pieces of cannon. The Andaluſian army eſtabliſhed itſelf on the ſame ridge with the French, but was prevented by the inacceſsibility of one rock from diſlodging them entirely before night-fall on the 7th. During great part of the next day, the enemy was protected by the intervention of a fog; but this having cleared away, and Lord Wellington having in perſon reconnoitred the rock, and directed an attack on its right, this operation was inſtantly carried into effect by the Andaluſian troops, who followed up their ſucceſs by forming an entrenchment which protected the French camp at Sarre. The reſult of this was to cauſe the enemy to abandon all his other works covering that camp, and in the courſe of the night, to withdraw from the camp itſelf. Theſe brilliant advantages could not, from their very nature, be obtained, but at a conſiderable expenſe of blood in proportion to the numbers engaged. The loſs of the Allies amounts to between 15 and 1600, of whom about 200 are ſlain: that of the diſcomfited party muſt neceſſarily be much greater: but it is not by the numbers put *hors de combat*,—it is not even by the cannon taken or the entrenchments carried, that we eſtimate the value of this great victory; it is by the two important facts which it has eſtabliſhed,—that the Spaniſh armies, under the guidance and auſpices of the immortal Wellington, have proved themſelves *ſuperior* to the once vaunted legions of the Corſican; and that the infamous attack of that monſter on the rights and honour of the Spaniſh nation, is avenged by an invaſion of *France*. To this diſgrace has the Deſerter of Smorgonie, the Egyptian runaway, brought the noble country which is curſed by his domination. In thirteen months from the great battle of Borodino, which his lying bulletins announced as the ſeal of ruin to the Ruſſian empire, does he ſee the whole of independent Europe in arms againſt him; and the old French territory invaded. This day is the anniverſary of his flight from Moſcow, and we are now celebrating it by rejoicing for the victory of Spaniſh troops on the French ſoil. Let Frenchmen take warning in time: let them avert the blow that threatens them, by ſacrificing the cauſe—the accurſed cauſe of their diſhonour. They have ſuffered far more from the Corſican Buonaparte than ever they did from their own countryman, Robeſpierre: why ſhould they be more lenient towards the former, than they were towards the latter? If ever the Tyrant poſſeſſed any title to the attachment of a ſingle human being, he has long ſince forfeited it by his crimes. Loyalty to him is treaſon to the human race, is an outrage to the laws of nature, and an inſult to the majeſty of God. We are not without hope, that the ſlumbering conſcience of the French nation will be awakened to theſe ſerious admonitions, by the events of the few laſt months, by the arming of Auſtria, by the reverſes in Sileſia and Brandenburgh, by the inſurrections in Hanover and Saxony and above all by the invaſion of the triumphant Spaniards.

It would be preſumptuous in us to attempt to ſketch out the features of that plan, of which the preſent operations no doubt form a leading part. It can be known only to the maſter-genius in whoſe capacious mind it has been conceived and matured, until it has burſt on France as that "peal of thunder" by which the affairs of the Peninſula were to be terminated. We may, however, rationally preſume, that a ſeries of military operations pregnant with the higheſt conſequences is about to take place. The corps which have hitherto formed the left wing of the French army, will be placed in a hazardous ſituation by the throwing forward of our left. It is probable, therefore, that they will find themſelves under the neceſsity of falling back upon the main body, which having been driven from Andaye, will, no doubt, endeav

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vour to take a position between that place and Bayonne; but ſhould it enter into Lord Wellington's immediate views to carry offenſive operations farther, they will hardly be able to make a ſtand until they come under the very guns of the latter town. Bayonne, in that caſe, will be the Dreſden of the South. The enemy will be ſhut up within its verge, and reduced to the defenſive, whilſt the circle is gradually drawn cloſer and cloſer around him; and though the country in the immediate vicinity is dry and barren, yet if the ſuperiority of the Allies be once eſtabliſhed at this point, they may eaſily ſpread themſelves over the plains to the Eaſtward, and procure abundance of proviſions. The ſtrength of Bayonne is doubtleſs great, and to attempt it's reduction might be a hazardous undertaking; but even the menacing it, at the preſent moment, produces a moſt important diviſion in favour of the Allies, and adds another ſerious difficulty to thoſe by which the Tyrant is already beſet.

Yeſterday the Prince Regent left town for Windſor, accompanied by Count Munſter, on a viſit to the Queen. His Royal Highneſs returned to town to dinner.

Lord March arrived at eleven o'clock yeſterday morning in Downing-ſtreet, with diſpatches from Spain. Lord Bathurſt being out of town, his Lordſhips proceeded to Fife-houſe the reſidence of the Earl of Liverpool. The Noble Earl conducted Lord March to Carleton-houſe where they were introduced to the Prince Regent. Lord Liverpool read the diſpatches to the Prince.

Sir John Hope arrived at Lord Wellington's head-quarters on the 5th inſtant. Sir Thomas Graham is to come home in the *President*, and may be daily expected.

It is reported that the coming of age of the Princeſs Charlotte, on the 7th of January next, when her Royal Highneſs completes her 18th year, will be celebrated in the navy by the moſt extenſive promotion of all ranks that has ever yet taken place.

After much deliberation Government has ſignified its deciſion, not to permit the French brandies (now in bond) to be uſed for home conſumption on the importers paying the uſual duties. They muſt therefore, be exported as originally intended.

The *Porcupine*, Captain Elliott, arrived at Portsmouth, on Sunday, from the coaſt of Brazil, with a valuable convoy of 81 ſail. She brings intelligence from Pernambuco, that a ſquadron of two large French frigates and one American were cruizing on the line.

Accounts received by the *Dictator* ſtate, that the French were in great conſternation at the irruption of our army into France, and the more ſo, as the vintage had juſt commenced. Soult, it was reported, had left the army, with about 15,000 men, principally cavalry, for Germany, and had been ſucceeded by Suchet. Four hundred priſoners, taken in the firſt day's action, came home in the *Dictator*. Lieutenant-General Cowell, and Major General Skerrett, alſo came paſſengers. The *Dictator* has alſo brought home ſeveral wounded officers and ſoldiers: Enſign Knatchbull, of the Guards, who had been ill of a conſumption, died on his paſſage. Experiencing the efficacy of the Spaniſh guerilla ſyſtem, the French have formed ſimilar corps, which are deſtined to act in the French diviſion of the Pyrennees, and in the faſtneſſes of the ſouth of France. A Colonel-Commandant and his whole party were lately captured by our light troops, who have had much practice in this ſpecies of wareſare. It is juſtly conſidered an important feature in the Peninſular war, that the Spaniards, themſelves begin to act earneſtly in their own cauſe, and with equal numbers ſucceed in defeating the enemy. The number of the French who were driven from their lines on the morning of the 7th, is reported to have been about 12,000 men. The poſition of Lord Wellington's army is about three leagues in front of Bayonne, between the Naſſel. The enemy's army now occupies a line in the rear, and one in advance of Bayonne. The line they have been deprived of is hutted, and affords very comfortable quarters for our troops. The picquets of the Britiſh army have approached to within a league and a half of Bayonne. It was reported to be Lord Wellington's intention to reſt his left upon St. Jean de Luz, which was Soult's head-quarters when he forced the paſſes to relieve Pamplona, and to take up his winter quarters there.

"Bivouac on the Pyrnees near the paſs of Roncevallis, September 30.

"We are here on the top of an immenſe mountain, under the command of General Stewart, doing duty *in the Clouds*, more than a league from any human habitation. It is but ſorry work on the hills, as we ſeldom get a dry day; nor do we take off our clothes once a week. We repoſe on a wet ſod, wrapped up in a great coat and blanket. We have conſtructed larger hutts and block houſes, to ſecure the paſs of Roncevalles, being the principal and only one calculated for the paſſage of Artillery. Theſe works when completed, will contain about fifteen hundred or two thouſand men we pay on theſe heights for any of the following articles at the annexed rate; butter, 4s. per lb. moſt ſugar, 2s. 6d. lump ſugar, 3s. tea, four dollars; very bad tobacco; one dollar; the ſame for coffee; candles (wax) 6s. 6d. bacon, 2s. 6d. cheeſe, 3s. bread, 6d. wine, is only 1s. per quart, but ſo bad that it requires a good ſtomach to ſwallow it. This trash proves very prejudicial to the troops in general, as it is drank in draughts like water."

"Sir Humphrey Davy, and his lady arrived at Portſmouth on Saturday, and were expected to embark on board the Collingwood Cartel, for Morlaix, on their route to Paris. It is ſtated, that he will viſit the greateſt part of Europe before his return to this country, permiſſion having been obtained from the French Government to paſs through France and her dependencies. The above is copied from an Evening Paper. We cannot help thinking, that while ſo large a portion of the continent (Spain included) is, either through our bravery, or that of our Allies, open to the reſearches of ſcience, Sir Humphrey might have ſpared himſelf the trouble of accepting any favour from the enemy of his country, by viſiting France firſt. We ſhould not be ſorry, if Buonaparte ſent him to keep company with the firſt victims of Corſican treachery at Verdun. Neither, we believe, would his Imperial Majeſty be at all nice about it, if he thought the profeſſor worth keeping. But Buonaparte ſtudies the cui bono; and is well aware that the ſtrenua inertia of theſe ſilky fingered gentry can be of no other uſe than that of making women and children troubleſome, by the affectation and babble of knowledge.

The following letter from a naval Officer, brought overland communicates the lateſt information from the Adriatic:—

"His Majeſty's Ship Milford, Fiume, Aug. 30.

"I underſtand that ſuch is the bettered and proſperous ſtate of affairs, that the continent is open for letters to Englond, which gives me the opportunity of acquainting you of our arrival at this place, on the 25th inſtant, with the Eagle, 74, Capt. C. Rowley, in company; the French having retreated two days before we came, on hearing the Auſtrian troops were on their march to take poſſeſſion of it. They arrived a few hours after the Milford made her appearance, under the command of Major General Nugent, a native of Ireland, in the Auſtrian ſervice. He brought with him a regiment of Hungarian cavalry, and two regiments of Auſtrian infantry. The inhabitants received them, and the Officers of our ſhips, with every demonſtration of joy; nothing but public greetings and illuminations for ſeveral nights. The French exactions on the inhabitants of every deſcription were ſevere to a degree. They have literally drained the whole of this populous country of men money and cattle, to ſupply their armies in Germany. We have juſt heard from Vienna (only four days journey from hence) of our great ſucceſs there as well as in Spain; and we do confidently anticipate, that the Auſtrian ſucceſſes in Italy will be the means ſhortly of throwing Trieſte into our poſſeſſion, and, eventually Venice, with the naval force and arſenal there. The Elizabeth, 74, Capt. Gower, Fremendous, 74, Capt. Campbell; and Bacchante, Capt. Hoſte, are now off here, with Admiral Fremantle. The Croats, in the French ſervice, deſert their ſtandard at every opportunity, and there is little doubt of the whole of Croatia, Iſtria, and Dalmatia, being ſoon under the influence of Auſtria. A little affair took place yeſterday, which ſhews the temper of the French Allies here: about 40 croats, at the outpoſts, had deſerted to the Auſtrians, after whom 60 French troops were ſent, when a detachment of the Hungarian cavalry, from the town; being out upon reconnoitre, got between both parties, and took the Frenchmen priſoners; with the loſs of two killed, and one wounded. Every article of life here is cheap, bread and beef only 3d. and 4d. per pound, but there is a great want of colonial produce, as every article of that kind has been ſmuggled, and that under the dread of impriſonment, confiſcation, &c. if detected. The country is beautiful, and the town well filled with inhabitants, all dreſſed in the Engliſh ſtyle: not leſs than four thouſand, from miles round, have come and viſited our ſhips, and we gave them a moſt hearty welcome. The Eagle is gone to Zante, with diſpatches for Admiral Campbell. Lieutenant Colonel Church, of the Greek corps, and Captain Halliday, are on the Staff of General Nugent.

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